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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1870. NO. 227.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Schenck Triumphs in the House.

Free Traders and Revenue Reformers Laid Out—The Short Tariff Bill Carried Through—The Cuban Question—Reports of the Majority and Minority of the Foreign Affairs Committee—Postoffice Appropriation Bill Passed—Butler's Effort to Strangle the Georgia Bill—Compensation of Census Marshals to be Increased—Mr. Gilfillan's Renomination Assured—The Municipal Election—Bowen and His Ring Shelved—Resignation of Assistant Attorney General Fields, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1870.

The Cuban Question.

...as been set for debate in the House on Tuesday of next week. The report of the majority of the Foreign Affairs, drawn by Gen. Banks and signed by five members, has already been printed. The report of the minority, drawn by Judge Orth and signed by four members, is a comparatively brief document. It includes in their bill making it a misdemeanor to fit out, equip ships of war with intent that they shall be employed in the service of any European Prince or State for the purpose of subduing American colonies claiming independence. This bill, they say, is not an enlargement of the Monroe doctrine, cannot be reasonable cause of offense to any foreign power, and that while we oppose unauthorized interference on the part of our own citizens with the concerns of other nations or colonies, we are unwilling to secure the continuance of the colonial system for a government of any portion of this continent. It further declares, say the committee, that our Government will refuse assistance to the insurgents, and submit that a revolution which has not yet acquired a single sea port, has not command of a single seaport, and has not a single vessel afloat, cannot be a legitimate belligerent. It says the Government entitled to a formal declaration of neutrality, which is in effect a declaration of war, is one which has established its character, it claims that it was simply the duty of our Government to maintain a neutral attitude between Spain and Cuba, and that the course now in strict impartiality, except in the case of the Spanish gunboats firing into but not the breaking of heads with clubs and stones.

Resignation of the Assistant Attorney General.

Mr. Assistant Attorney General Fields has, is understood, resigned his position with Judge Hoar, and returns to Boston and the practice of his profession on the first of next month. He has been a faithful and intelligent assistant to the Attorney General, and will be greatly missed both in the social and official circles of Washington.

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REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

The Committee on Reconstruction has revised, as a rule, not to remove the political disabilities of any person who has not petitioned for such removal.

COUNT ESTERHAZY,

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CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill to prohibit contracts for servile labor. Mr. Stewart explained the bill was intended to apply to Chinese emigration. He said, in making coolie labor contracts, Chinese contractors took advantage of the peculiar religious views of the Chinese to provide for their return to their native land dead or alive. These contracts were for four years, and the Chinese dared not break the contract for fear. In case of death, his body might not be returned to his own country. The bill would break up this coolie system by prohibiting contracts for a longer period than six months, which also provided for the return of the Chinese to their own country. This period would be long enough to enable emigrants to pay the expenses of their passage and not long enough to make their importation, as a system, a means of profit. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS'S joint resolution for the increase of the pay of assistant census marshals was taken up, amended and passed. As amended, it provides that the increase shall not exceed fifty per cent. of the present compensation, nor shall the aggregate compensation be more than eight dollars per day, exclusive of mileage and for the time actually employed. Additional allowance is to be made when, by reason of the sparseness of population, the compensation allowed by law is not sufficient.

Mr. PATTERSON called up the bill to repeal all the existing laws authorizing the transportation and exportation of goods, wares and merchandise in bond to Mexico, Portland or by inland waters. He said the secretary of the Treasury was anxious for the passage of the bill, as it would do away with an immense amount of smuggling on the Mexican border.

Mr. CHANDLER remarked that the saving to be effected by it would amount to six millions per annum. The bill passed without debate.

The Indian appropriation bill was proceeded with and variously amended. The proposed amendment to the rules was then discussed. It provides for the termination of debate on an amendment to the appropriation bill by a two-thirds vote; also, that no amendment to the appropriation bill, other than such as directly related to appropriations in a bill, be received or adopted without a two-thirds vote.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the proposition as an attempt to introduce a rule of the previous question, which had never yet been resorted to in the Senate.

Mr. HAMLIN, while favoring the fullest discussion, was in favor of the amendment as being away with tiresome and unnecessary debates.

Mr. DRAKE entered a motion to reconsider the vote making the Texas Southern Pacific Railroad bill a special order.

After a brief executive session the Senate took a recess.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. NEWSHAM introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the loyal citizens of Louisiana taken or destroyed by the United States; also, to provide for repairs of the levees on Red River, between Illinois mouth and Shreveport.

By Mr. PROSSER, to authorize the President to submit a proposition to the Spanish Government for the settlement of the difficulties in Cuba by arbitration or otherwise.

Mr. WARD offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill abolishing the tariff on coal.

The previous question, which was seconded, and under its operation the resolution was agreed to, 113 against 78.

Additional bills were introduced and referred. By Mr. NEGLEY, to encourage the establishment of steamship lines to ports of Europe, India and China.

By Mr. SARGENT, to amend the act of June 20th, 1868, imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, so as to allow the same drawback as allowed on rum and alcohol.

On motion of Mr. DAWES the rules were suspended and the order of the House requiring adjournment daily at five o'clock was rescinded.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

It is rumored that Secretary Fish will shortly retire from the State Department, and be succeeded by Senator Morrill, of Maine.

A communication from Vienna stated that since the publication in Austria of the laws on the religious liberty a strange movement has arisen in the population of that city. In less than two years about sixty-eight persons of both sexes have abjured the Christian for the Jewish faith, and these perversions are on the increase.

Letters from Tangiers state that a question which has been for a long time under discussion among diplomatists, is on the point of being solved. The Emperor of Morocco appears to have made up his mind to accord to the Minister of Foreign Powers the right of residing near the person during a portion of the year. This measure will be a great advantage for the expedition of business, which would, upon important occasions, be carried on directly with the Emperor.

Mr. Horace Greeley's illness has assumed a serious form, and serious apprehensions are felt for his recovery.

A destructive hail and rain storm visited Chatham, Sangamon county, Illinois, on Saturday. A church steeple was blown down, roofs and chimneys overturned, and fields of wheat and oats completely destroyed. The ...completely ruined. The tornado extended about thirty miles, with a width of from two to five miles.

At the dedication of the new First Congregational Church in Chicago, on Sunday, the sum of $72,000 was subscribed, nearly clearing off the church debt.

The twenty-third annual session of the American Institute of Homeopathy commences in Chicago this morning.

A destructive tornado swept over Scott county, Illinois, on Saturday. It covered an area of four or five miles in length and half a mile wide. Fences were demolished, wheat, corn, oats and garden vegetables completely destroyed, the largest forest trees torn up by the roots, and orchards and vineyards ruined. No lives were lost.

The propeller Wabash was sunk on Sunday evening in Lake Huron, by the propeller Empire State. One deckhand was lost. The Wabash was uninsured.

The drought in Ontario, New Dominion, was partially relieved by heavy showers on Sunday, but more rain is greatly needed.

News received from Fort Stevenson, Dakota territory, states that a party of Sioux Indians near that point attacked a party of Cheyennes, killing one and wounding several others. The Cheyennes to the number of about eight hundred lodges were terribly exasperated, and were threatening war to the knife against the Sioux. Four or five other tribes had manifested a disposition to unite with the Cheyennes in their work of revenge, and there is a prospect of bloody times among the savages in that region.

John Brooks, a freight conductor on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, while attempting to jump on the train while in motion on Sunday last, near Lemont, fell under the train and was instantly killed.

At the session of the International Typographical Union yesterday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. J. Hammond, of New Orleans; First Vice President, Thos. Willard, of Albany; Second Vice President, John H. O'Donnell, of Boston; Secretary and Treasurer, John Collins, of Cincinnati; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Miss Augusta Lewis, of New York. The lady delegates from New York were received with enthusiasm. Toronto and Montreal, Canada, are represented.

Last Saturday seven ships loaded with petroleum cleared from Philadelphia for Europe, taking 1,168,000 gallons. The total shipments from that port are 5,000,000 gallons in excess of the same time last year.

A Cincinnati dispatch of yesterday says: Material reduction has been made by two railroads in the fare East to-day. The Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railways first announced a reduction from Cincinnati to New York from $22 50 to $20 10, and to Boston via Fall River, from $26 to $23 35. This was followed by the Little Miami, Pan Handle and Pennsylvania Central making a similar reduction to New York, and a corresponding reduction to Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington.

McFarland, the murderer, is being Honized in Cincinnati. He registered himself D. Mack and it took the curiosity seekers several days to find him out.

The American Free Baptist Mission Society will hold its annual meeting in Cincinnati, this week, commencing last evening.

The Cincinnati and Louisville Mail Line yesterday received a verdict for $9,588, the full amount claimed, against the Globe Insurance Company, on the loss by fire of the steamboat United States, caused by collision with the America.

Governor Senter, of Tennessee, declares that he will veto any bill which may pass the Legislature repudiating or declaring any bonds illegally issued to railroads, and declares that he never issued any bonds to railroads without first getting the opinion of the State Attorney General.

The report that Admiral Poor's mail was seized at Havana is untrue.

Letters received yesterday at Omaha, Mo., from the Sweetwater Mines say that since the raids made by the Arapahoe Indians during the first part of this month, none have been seen.

Trouble is daily anticipated from the Indians on the reservation at the mouth of White River, and the whites are preparing for war.

W. B. Dunning's foundry at Geneva, N. Y., was burned on Sunday. Loss $18,000; insurance $12,000.

Robert Wandless, of Caseyville, Ills., while walking along Fourth street, St. Louis, yesterday morning, fell dead on the pavement. The cause was probably heart disease.

James O'Hawy, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Norwich, Connecticut, yesterday. The Democrats carried half the Common Council.

Several insignificant skirmishes between the Spanish troops and the rebels are reported in the Cinco Villas district, Cuba.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have followed in a reduction of fare east from Cincinnati, announcing the fare to Washington and Baltimore as sixteen dollars, Philadelphia eighteen dollars and thirty cents, coal, the previous question, which was seconded, and under its operation the resolution was agreed to, 113 against 78.

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STATE POLITICS.

Nominations for Assembly in Indiana County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANA, PA., June 6, 1870.

At the primary election on Saturday last, Dr. Thomas McMullen and Daniel Ramey were nominated for Assembly. Their nomination is equivalent to an election. F. M. S.

MEXICO.

Extra Session of Congress—Stage Robbed by Brigands and one of the Passengers Killed—Revolutionary Movement—Defiant Squatters, &c.

HAVANA, June 6.—Mexico City dates to the 1st of June say Congress will probably hold an extra session next month for the discussion on the proposed constitutional reforms.

A stage between Vera Cruz and Jalapa was robbed by the brigands and one of the passengers killed. Six bandits were recently executed at Zacatecas.

Gen. Rocha is moving on the revolutionary forces in Nueva Leon and Tamaulipas. Garcia Cadena has temporarily dissolved his bands. The Zacatecas insurgents are disbanding.

The new Hermoisello mines are yielding enormously.

Citizens af Guatemala have invaded Mexican territry and are establishing courts and laws in the State of Chiapa, and calling out forms for themselves, not recognizing the laws of the Mexican republic. The Governors were ordered to abandon Mexican territory. Notice was also given that they would be forced to comply force would be used to destroy their buildings and property. It is generally believed in Mexico that Gen. Lerdo de Tejada is prime mover in this invasion, intending to form a separate republic. The National Treasury is bankrupt. The department of Oaxaca is ended for the present, Lozada refusing to participate.

A violent earthquake visited the State of Oaxaca. Its effects were especially disastrous to the city of Oaxaca, where, it is said, 500 persons were killed and fifty-three wounded. A third of the city was rendered uninhabitable. The earthquake was felt at Mitla, where eleven men were killed and many wounded. Hundreds of houses in all parts of the State destroyed, and reports of additional deaths are coming in.

Gov. Dana has sent a commission to the Pacific coast to observe the volcanic eruption at Sitka and Petropaulski.

The standing army has been increased to 25,000 men, and will require the appropriation of $9,000,000 annually to support it. Internal revenue of the Government.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward made a donation to the Lawrenceburian Benevolent Society of the City of Mexico.

The committee have reported in favor of the Rio Grande and Guayamas Railroad Company.

Congress has passed Minister Romero's budget and appropriation bills.

THE WEATHER

New York—Clearing up; N. E; ther. 71°.
Philadelphia—Cloudy; wind west; ther. 70°.
Baltimore—Raining; ther. 70°.
Cleveland—Clearing; wind west; ther. 72.
Detroit—Clear; wind S; ther. 69°.
Cincinnati—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 68°.
Louisville—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 72.
Indianapolis—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 68°.
Chicago—Clear; wind W.; ther. 66°.
St. Louis—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 76°.
Omaha—Cloudy; wind N. W.; ther. 64°.
Little Rock—Clear; wind S. W.; ther 68.

TRY IT AND SEE.

[From the Washington (Pa.) Reporter.]

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* has for some time past been so weak in itself, and so unlucky on the politics of this county, and more than once has gone off into frantic protests against the return of one of our late members, that we thought a little knowledge of political movements here at all in proportion to its disposition to meddle and dictate, it would be aware of the fact that Mr. Buffington, the gentleman who is so unfortunate or otherwise as to be the subject of its apienetary ejections, is not a candidate for re-nomination. Furthermore it might be made to understand, were its intelligence commensurate with its zeal, that the course of the representative in question is very generally indorsed by the Republicans of Washington county, notwithstanding the factious opposition counter to the schemes of the *Gazette* and its particular friends. If the political directory, of the organ that pap'ers, are dissatisfied with this question, they have ample opportunity for discussion. Let them bring on the caucus, representative, whose career can received their cordial approval and indorsement, as a candidate for renomination, and they will see how far the people of this county will be guided by their desires and instructions. Nay, more than this, let them run a man for the Legislature who is known to be in sympathy and accord with them, or one around whom they can lingers even the taint of such collusion, and we guarantee they will receive ample demonstration of the regard in which they are held by the sturdy Republican yeomanry of Washington county. This is the practical, straightforward way to test the matter, and we dare the *Gazette* to the trial. If it wants to make a fight on the question of the organization of the question, let it stop beating the air and come forward to the effort. We have faith to believe that the Republicans of this county people throughout the whole of the last session of the legislature, nor have we any wish to see it otherwise. The bitter and disagreeable contest which was waged over the Treasury matter, however, the *Gazette* and its friends are not satisfied, they will not find us indisposed to try them another fall. We are perfectly willing to carry the question to the tribunal of public opinion for arbitrament, and have the *Gazette* party to trot out their favorite. If their Washington county servant of last session is the choice of the party, we pledge our means let us have his name presented for nomination. If any other gentleman will suit their purposes better, let him be trotted for the race at once. We are tired and sick of this eternal squint and bitterness and want to have something a little more potent than words. The *Gazette* asserts a claim to the directorship of Washington county Republicanism. Now let it prove that claim. It has been lecturing and scolding our people long enough; let it come to the discharge of its lee'ves and try a lance in actual contest. We will very soon witness the extent of its influence here, and in what measure our staunch voters rely upon its declarations. We are exceedingly anxious to see tested its boasted character for "reliability."

We are glad to chronicle the promptitude of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in remedying an evil complained of by the Philadelphia press. We refer to the matter of a failure on the part of the company to afford proper facilities for the prompt forwarding of Philadelphia mail matter destined for this city and the west. The company has given the largest assignment so that in the future the letter mail will leave Philadelphia at half-past ten each evening.

THE members of the emigrants are about equally divided between the Irish and the Germans. On Monday nearly 1,000 of these strangers arrived at New York—a large and targest accession to our population in any single day for many years past. One steamer alone, the Queen, brought 1,471, or within about one of as many as were carried by the Great Eastern on her first trip to New York.

Marvin's Crackers.

Scotch biscuit, bread, etc., are in demand everywhere, because all who ever try them once continue to purchase at Marvin's. His establishment is at Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street, TTuS.

As a Remedy for Constipation

And Indigestion, C. F. Gaiton's dyspepsia Remedy cannot be excelled. TTHS

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

New Portuguese Minister to the United States—The London "Times" Predicts the Defeat of the Tariff Bill—English Fenians—Seizure of War Materials Ready for Shipment at Holyhead—Disastrous Fire and Great Loss of Life at Constantinople—Scheme for the Abolition of Slavery by Spain, &c., &c.

The New Portuguese Minister.

LISBON, June 6.—The complexion of the new Portuguese Minister is of a most liberal type. Senor Sampaio, Minister of the Interior, being conservative, failing to reconcile the politics of the coadiutors, has resigned. Senor Figaniere y Marat has been accredited the Portuguese Minister to Washington.

Predicts the Defeat of the Tariff Bill.

LONDON, June 6.—The *Times* augurs the defeat of the Tariff bill in Congress. Such a result will be beneficial, because of having a tendency to modify the party ties, and hopes the revenue reformers will persevere and succeed in obtaining an executive programme.

Fenian Plots—War Material Seized.

It is reported that the police are discovering ramifications of a Fenian plot in every direction. Not only in London, but every where in England and even in Wales. Arms and ammunition have been distributed for parties in Dublin, and apparently designed to be used immediately. They have removed large wooden boxes and barrels of war material, ready for shipment, have been seized at Holyhead, and the persons in whose charge they were taken into custody. The authorities are watchful. The excitement has not abated.

Great Fire and Loss of Life.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6.—Yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, a fire broke out, which spread with alarming rapidity through the richest portions of the city. The flames were first discovered in Pera, on the north side of the Golden Horn. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and the fire quickly communicated to the adjoining buildings. The efforts of the firemen and citizens to stop the progress of the flames were unavailing. The fine residences of the English, American and Portuguese ambassadors, consulates, Naomi theater, many churches and mosques, numerous warehouses, and the richest stores and shops in the city were reduced to ashes. The loss of life was six. The fatalities would have been larger, but it is estimated that at least thirty people have been killed or injured by this cause alone; the loss in incendiary fires during the past year, is still burning fiercely, and the excitement of the people beggars description.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6, Evening.—The conflagration is checked, though still raging fiercely in the suburbs. Pera has not been blown up and the fire isolated. The loss of property is immense, as the burnt district includes the richest portion of the city. All the archives and plate of the British Legation were saved.

Death of Robert Rankin.

LIVERPOOL, June 6.—Robert Rankin died in this city yesterday afternoon.

The Weather.

LONDON, June 6.—The weather is warm and delightful.

The Irish Telegraph Lines

Are not working well to-day, and telegrams for Ashantee, Africa, can be handled as well anywhere. Five or six brief years ago, it was estimated that he was worth between two and three millions of dollars; but to-day he is reduced to the necessity of earning an honest living by labor. His former interests are of Rouseville, and is doubtless a greater blessing to the community than in the days of his wealth and power. His fortune was the foundation of the truth of the old adage, that "riches take unto themselves wings." He can be directed, but, unfortunately, whiskey and flies furnished the wings. It is a marked fact that those who have been the most rapid to become all of a sudden immensely wealthy, are to-day sunk in poverty almost as deeply as before they had a dollar, and all owned that they were the possessors of vast wealth.

OIL MATTERS.

Nearly all the oil producing districts, where the first great excitement was, are pretty well exhausted. However, many of the old abandoned wells on Oil Creek flats are being started up, and in many cases with excellently paying results. Some are being extensively operated yet by the Rouseville Oil Company, and the fact that they pay $5,000 bonus, and give half the oil as a royalty, is evidence that it is considered highly productive territory. To Mr. Isaac Benninghoff, of Rouseville, belongs the extensive system of hills around here as oil lands. When he went away from the famous flats and began operating on the hills, he was laughed at, but success, as in all cases, improved his sagacity and the correctness of his judgment, for he struck a magnificent well, which has been producing four years, and has within that time yielded fully the enormous quantity of one hundred thousand barrels of oil.

About a year ago Hokill & Davis—who have been for some time operating on the flats on the creek for the past four years—sought the rough, rocky piece of land, about a mile east of Rouseville, and which they had at once attracted so much attention among oil circles as the famous "Shaw farm." Little did the world dream at the time that they were disposing of his birth-right to the elements of agitation and strife. The history of their success attending operations on this farm is mainly due to Mr Davis for the energy, perseverance and pluck displayed by him, which has managed the producing interests of the firm. The first well put down turned out to be a fifty barrel one, and the next one sunk ten others on the farm all good ones—seven of which are now flowing, and only producing over fifty barrels each, constituting a series of successes almost unprecedented in the history of oil wells. The latest well struck on the Shaw was made by J. M. George & Brothers, and is a flowing one. The well has been producing at the rate of about sixty barrels daily, and will probably flow as others have done for a year to come, but not much longer. Four or five more wells are in process of drilling on the farm, and there is already sufficient gas for fuel wherewith to operate, thus saving a great expense for coal in this connection. Messrs. Hokill & Davis have also sold their part of the farm to Mitchell & Cooper for $100,000, netting about $50,000 on their investment in less than a year, which is decidedly a comfortable per cent.

The geological formation, as shown by sinking the Shaw wells, is about as follows: 20 to 30 feet of soil; 60 to 70 feet of slate; 30 to 40 feet hard, gray "mountain sand;" 80 to 100 feet, soft, slaty rock. Then second sand or oil rock; 40 to 50 feet; then 100 feet of slate; 30 of gray sand rock; when the third sand rock, or principal oil rock is struck. Of course the thickness of these strata vary greatly in different localities. The first sand rock generally produces coal oil and gas, while the third seems to be the regular headquarters of the mysterious old gent, Petrolia, although those oily smiles are so earnestly sought after.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The oil rock producing rock is a white, sharp-gritted sand, full of small, smooth, flinty pebbles, and the thicker this rock and the greater abundance of pebbles it contains, the better are the chances for a good yield of oil. This rock varies greatly in thickness, from a few feet up to 30 and 40, and sometimes is not found at all. In the latter case the well is immediately pronounced a "dry hole," and is worthless, unless some driller suggests, as the Yankee invented some method to take it up and sell it for gas. Several wells where the oil has yet been obtained below the third sand rock, although wells have been sunk to the depth of 600 feet below it, without finding any indications of oil, but plenty of corroding salts, acids, &c.

It is a singular fact that wells only a few rods apart produce different qualities, and different depths are struck before striking the oil rock. The belief is generally prevalent among persons unacquainted with oil wells, and the "stakes" are "struck" that the oil is "struck." It immediately makes its appearance, but sometimes it takes days and weeks of sinking of so much greater specific gravity, makes it necessary for it to be exhausted before oil can rise. Experience and observation has also made it a really known about the mysterious fluid and the theory producing it, that when the first well was struck. All about it is as the Indian said of the white man, "very onsartin."

Yesterday morning and afternoon, per mode in the manner of, and in the tools and machinery used in boring wells within a few years. To-day much better the business is systematized and more rapid drilling is now done than formerly. I will state that the Wirt company have sunk a well to the depth of 301 feet in twenty-eight days from the commencement. The sand, which is producing rock, seems to lie at a certain depth from the creek level, not

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1870.

We conclude that the St. Domingo treaty will go through. Wayne McVeigh's appointment will help towards the consummation. From St. Domingo by way of Constantinople is rather a roundabout way, but in one sense it is the most direct, that is, if the treaty goes through. If it don't the case will be somewhat altered, and a first rate appointment will have been squandered. Both of Pennsylvania's Senators are now set down as sure for the treaty.

We thank the "organ" for promulgating and enforcing the doctrine, as good for Republicans to adopt when unit nominations are made, of voting them down. We quite agree that in many places matters have arrived at a pass when nothing short of this will serve the purpose. We only insist that the principle shall be accepted as being as good elsewhere as in the Senatorial district to when the "organ" especially referred. So let us hear no more from that quarter about "bolting" regular nominations.

Somebody in Rome has been devoting profound study to the connections between the history of the Papacy and the history of France. One of his or her discoveries is that since 1787 all the revolutions of the latter country have taken place under Popes bearing the name of Pius. Louis XVI. was beheaded under Pius VI.; Napoleon I. destroyed the Republic under Pius VII.; both falls of the empire occurred in the Pontificate of the same Pius VII.; Charles X. was dethroned under Pius VIII. Finally, Louis Philippe lost his crown under Pius IX.

Since Mr. Boutwell became Secretary of the Treasury he has done so many things to be commended that it would be useless to attempt an enumeration: but if it is true, as the Springfield *Republican* avers, that Mr. Wells is not to be reappointed as the result of Mr. Boutwell's influence with the President, the fact is worthy of special commendation which it will very generally receive outside of free trade interests, which Mr. Wells has so faithfully served. The law creating the office will in all probability expire without a renewal. The Protectionists see no necessity for it and the expense it creates, and the Free Traders do not want it renewed, except for Mr. Wells. That being impossible, the game is as good as up.

Whether it be before, during or after dog days, the proclamation of Papal Infallibility is certain to cause a commotion among the great powers, which are represented as closely watching affairs, and secretly keeping themselves fully informed of all that is going on in Rome. Here, where every one is free to think and act for himself, we can hardly understand why so much importance should be attached to such a proceedings but we have only to look at the history of the past, with reference to the power of the Papacy, to have some idea as to what must be the view taken of the proposed introduction into these several kingdoms and empires of a power greater than that of King or Emperor. We are not, therefore, surprised to learn that the Prussian government has caused Cardinal Antonelli to understand—though not in precisely so many words, but in language unmistakably of that import—that when Infallibility is proclaimed that government will cease to have any further official intercourse with the Holy See. And this appears to be the attitude of all the great powers.

Greeks have the reputation of remembering affronts longer than they remember favors, and they are understood to be so deeply wounded in their self-esteem by the foreign comments provoked by the alleged complicity of their Government in the affair of the brigands that perhaps they may be benefited by their reproach. Hitherto the great difficulty in the way of reforms has been their happy facility in forgetting. But we are assured that while the storm of wrath and indignation in England, so violent at first, has quite subsided, in Athens people of the better classes are still sensitive to any mention of the massacre. At least two duels are reported as having originated in Greek susceptibility on the subject. M. Boude, the French ambassador, was *assisting* at the funeral of M. Hebert, a young secretary of embassy who had been assassinated by the bandits. When leaving from the church he was the Minister of War, who rightly or wrongly was suspected of having acted with deplorable feebleness in the transaction with the robbers. "The presence of this man is a scandal," remarked M. Boude, whereupon Demetrius Sotzo, a brother of the Minister and ex-commandant of the place, calls on the French Minister to repeat his words. This the Minister at once did, and added that the presence of the commandant was not less offensive than that of the other. Of course a duel was the result, without serious consequences, however, to either party.

The other encounter took place in Paris, between a Frenchman and a Greek gentleman. The Vice-Consul of Greece, with one of his countrymen, was seated in front of a coffee house, when a gentleman passing by made an exclamation in relation to the Marathon affair. The Greek immediately sprang to his feet and avenged the insult with his fists. The Frenchman drew his sword and used it—we are not told with what results. A stroke with the flat would, we suppose, be sufficient to remove the dishonor inflicted by the fists.

In Europe some merriment was occasioned by a telegram, a while ago, from Athens, announcing that Western Greece was delivered from brigandage! It was interpreted as an artifice, eminently Greek, to silence the threats and demands of Europe *aneat* the great scandal of the country.

THE PRESBYTERIANS AND THE INDIANS.

In the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in session in Philadelphia, one day last week, the Rev. Dr. Irving, speaking in the name of his church, expressed his happiness that "*it only* has done a great work among the Indians." Dr. Irving, we are sure, is far from entertaining the shocking sentiment conveyed by his words. He intended merely to affirm, what is strictly true, that of all Protestant denominations the Presbyterian has labored most faithfully, persistently, and with the best results for the evangelization and civilization of the North American Indians. The proposition will not be disputed by well-informed persons, and the fact, along with the admitted energy and wide spreading influence of the Presbyterian Church, gives interest to the debate on the subject of the Indians, which took place a few days ago, in its General Assembly. In this discussion or interchange of views not only distinguished clergymen participated, but laymen also, eminent in civil affairs and especially familiar by actual experience with the Indian question. We not mention the conference, not for the purpose of advocating or impugning, but merely of reporting some of the opinions expressed on the occasion. The debate was founded on the following resolution:

Resolved, 4. That the Assembly views with deep concern the unevangelized condition of the aboriginal population of our land, and deprecates the increasing tendency among many of our citizens to treat them as a race to be exterminated, rather than as the proper objects of Christian effort, to be thereby civilized and gathered into the fold of Christ, and the Assembly hereby authorizes the Board of Missions to put forth its utmost efforts to accomplish this humane and benignant purpose.

Dr. Howard Crosby stated that "the General in command of the armies of the United States has committed himself in writing to a principle or policy of extermination, of the 'extermination of men, women and children.'" This statement, we confess, seems to us hardly just to General Sherman, however fairly it defines the position of some of his subordinates. Having referred to General Grant's well known hostility to this policy, Dr. Crosby described it as—

"The policy of squatters, who don't go into the country themselves, but live in Wall street, New York and other streets like that in the East, and by their influence in the capital give orders for the extermination of the Indians that their lands may be seized by the whites."

The Hon. W. E. Dodge was the next speaker. He gave some account of his labors as one of the Commissioners appointed by the President to visit the various Indian tribes; he strongly confirmed Dr. Crosby's notion of the character of the opposition against which the pacific policy has to contend, and in the recollection of frequent personal conversations with General Grant, testified to his interest in its success.

The Rev. Edward Cooper had been much among the Indians,—had been the teacher of Mr. Commissioner Parker and his sisters, and is fully convinced of the possibility of Christianizing the Indians.

The Rev. Sheldon Jackson, familiar with the new countries of the West, said that—

"The people on the *frontier* feel and admit to the very uttermost that the Indian has been wronged, but feel too that the government is wronging the whites as well as the Indians; that there is wrong on both sides, and that between the government and the Indians they are ground down. Mr. Jackson thinks that the Quaker policy, so much lauded, is ceasing to be Presbyterian and Christianity too, in some of those vast sections of the land."

By this he seemed to mean that the appointment of the Quakers was regarded as a stigma upon the Christian character of all non-Quakers in those regions.

Col. Snowden, the author of "*The Complanter Memorial; an Historical Sketch of Gy-Ant-Chia, the Cornplanter, and of the Six Nations of Indians*," gave some report of his researches in Indian history. He stated that some years ago when he studied the sub ect he found that more than six thousand of those six nations were still remaining in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, respectable men, many of them engaged in agriculture, having their own schools and churches, and having even cultivated music to a great extent. He said that those six nations had a representative government like that of the United States long before this continent was discovered. For two hundred years they had a confederacy, and separate council fires for the tribe, and one general council fire for the whole of them united together, at Onondagua, where representatives went up each year to legislate for the whole. Colonel Cleveland, who witnessed the massacres in Minnesota in 1862, evidently did not think so favorably of the Indians as some of the other speakers thought, and Dr. G. C. Heckman said:

"We have been talking about the poor Indian—and by the way I have seen a hundred of these Indians—and among them all, I have yet to meet the noble savage. They are wild and reckless and dirty, and as savage a race of men as live on the face of the earth, and yet I would throw the protection of our Government around them, and place them under the best Christian influences we can."

Dr. McCosh referred to "that feeling" which is abroad in the scientific world, and which is propagated by a large portion of the public press, that the inferior races ought to be exterminated, and give way to the superior." The celebrated Doctor then defined his position towards this Darwinian doctrine, by saying: "That is not the law *save as regards animals; it is not the law with regard to man, as established by our Divine Redeemer. His law is that weakness should conquer strength. It is the special function of the Church to carry out this law.*"

The resolution was unanimously adopted by the Assembly.

An Indiana Opinion of the "Commercial."

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

The Pittsburgh Commercial has just occupied a new and elegant printing establishment, which is an honor to the Smoky City, and a credit to the enterprise of one of the best newspapers of the country. If the Commercial could get over the bad Pennsylvania habit of speaking of every one who disagrees with it on "high tariff" as influenced by corrupt motives, it would leave its best friends little to wish for. The Commercial is an honor to a State which so remarkably lacks in promiuent newspapers.

Some idea of the importance of the United States can be gleaned from a comparison of its rivers, lakes and territories with those of the countries of Europe. England has but 2,000 miles of navigable rivers, 2,800 miles of canals, and 12,000 miles of railway, while France, although covering a greater area, has but 1,740 miles of navigable rivers, 3,700 of canals, and 9,200 of rail. All the navigable rivers of England, if formed into a continuous stream, would not extend from the source of the Monongahela to the Baltze; and we feel safe in asserting that our flag floats over more miles of navigable water than is comprised within the whole European continent.

About a year ago Mr. Sidney Oaksmith disposed of the Iran claims to the Hayti government for the sum of $150,000 in gold, of which about one third was paid to Mr. Oaksmith. On the 15th of December last the Atlanta with a crew on board, and Mr. Oaksmith as passenger, steamed out of the Delaware, since which time no tidings of her have been received. It has been long since supposed that she perished at sea, and on the assumption that she is lost, Mrs. Oaksmith was on Saturday last granted by the Surrogate of New York letters of administration on the estate of her late husband. This entitles Mrs. Oaksmith to the unpaid balance of the purchase money.

It is asserted by the *Independent* that "there are not in the city of New York eight other Protestant churches than you can count on the fingers of one hand; if we except the Episcopal denomination, which are not compelled to do something in ordering in order to make both ends of the year meet." We grieve to say that the *Independent* gives the particulars of the fraud perpetrated by one of the impecunious churches in New York, by which some $15,000 or $20,000 was obtained from the State treasury under the pretense of supporting an industrial school which existed only on paper.

The Philadelphia *North American* is urging Congress to build a system of levees to protect the alluvial lands of Louisiana from overflow. A company of Northern capitalists during last winter received a charter from the Louisiana Legislature to do the very same thing Congress is now asked to do, and we cannot see the necessity for further legislation about the matter.

A Cleveland paper is our authority for the following: "My God let me die!" At about 8:45 each night on which Anna Dickinson speaks her piece entitled "White Slaves of Chires"—provided she begins promptly at 8 o'clock—that exclamation comes in. It can be depended upon just about that minute of time, for then she gets a long distance telephone message to her visit to one of the polygamists, where she experienced much misery, at the sight of the much married household, as to wish to shuffle off this mortal coil as soon as possible, but for a tool, on that fatal occasion that Anna patrick of the entertainment provided, with a relish for strawberries not at all in keeping with such mental agony as should court instant death. Anna not only ate heartily, but was so appetitive that the wives were obliged to snub her. And more than that she made such a business life of it as to send a reporter along with her, who with pencil and paper took down her every word, and sketched a reporter along with her, who with pencil and paper took down her every word, and sketched a table which he had concealed in his pocket, and blew it sharply, whereupon about sixty of his followers, who had introduced themselves amongst the crowd surrounding the scaffold, rushed upon the gendarmes and massacred them ere they could offer any resistance. They then freed their child and garroted his wounded executioner, after which they escaped, almost unscathed, to the mountains, facilitating their flight by seizing the horses of the murdered gendarmes. They also carried off several women from the throng gathered to witness the execution.

John C. Keener, the newly elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was born in Baltimore and is sixty-one years of age. He is at present a resident of New Orleans.

Hetty Robinson has just appeared among the bulls and bears of Wall street. She recently bought fifty thousand shares of Reading at 94, and has just realized 10s.

Victor Emanuel's physicians recommend a little hard work for his Highness. What would the royal invalid say to carrying the hod?

Lydia Thompson has again essayized comely in New York, which we opine was as much a burlesque as any of her previous performances. In response to a loud call she appeared at the close of the piece and said: "It was not our intention to have returned to New York until the fall season, but the Grand Duke, the managers of Niblo's desired it; so we came. Although a little refugeed at first, the flapjacks were numerous enough to be brave, if they were not."

Fairbanks, when keeping a country store, was obliged to tinker his scales in order to get a correct balance, and this led to making a new one of his own invention. From this beginning has grown up the great establishment at St. Johnsbury, which now furnishes a large part of the country with the implement.

Mr. Inman has come to the conclusion that the steamer City of Boston has perished with all on board, and that the cause of the calamity can only be attributed to a collision with icebergs. He denies that she was too heavily ladened.

An exchange says, speaking of the appearance of a daughter of the ill-starred Lola Montez, on the lecture platform: "Unless she has figured in some divorce suit, like Mrs. Yelverton, or has caused somebody to be shot, she may not hope to make much money." As the young lady has accomplished neither of these feats for fortune's sake, we fear she will be disappointed.

Rev. Peter Cartwright, the veteran Methodist preacher, was in Indianapolis last week. He is eighty-six years of age, and has been an itinerant preacher sixty-five years, and a presiding elder for thirty-six years. The young gentleman looks old and feeble, and says he "can't preach any more: all he can do is to talk."

As Laura Keene was stepping on board the train at Indianapolis, a few days ago, where she had been playing an engagement, she was attached for debt. Major Howard, of New York, sued for $120 back pay and bounty on account of disbursements made during New York's an order for attachment. Mrs. Keene was temporarily disarmed, but she gave bail and went off to fill her next engagement.

At Fewer, Kentucky, last Sunday, Bishop Quintin of the P. E. Church, officiated for the first time in the font, "three young ladies and one colored man." Such a wanton violation of the laws of caste never before occurred in the South.

Rev. F. L. Prentiss, it is said, will decline to occupy the Cyrus McCormick chair of theology in the Presbyterian Seminary of the Northwest.

Secretary Robeson declares that he is not going to marry Miss Borie, and Secretary Robeson ought to be pretty good authority.

Bruce, of Scotland, is to be glorified in marble and placed in the field of Bannockburn.

The orphans of Captain Williams, of the ill-fated frigate Oneida, are to be presented with a grant of $5,000 by the citizens of Boston.

Kate Field is talking about abdicating the lecture field and entering a new sphere. A New Jersey editor is said to be the happy individual.

Shirley Brooks is the new editor of *Punch*. It is utterly impossible for Brooks to be as tart as Lemon.

Davitt and Wilson have frightened all England by writing four letters and purchasing two pounds of powder and a half dozen rifles.

A newspaper correspondent writing from Europe says; "Geneva has lost two of her celebrities, the poet Merle d'Aubigne and Petit-Senn, both born in this city in 1792. The latter was a man of great genius and originality, and his cottage at Chene, near Geneva, was a noted resort of literary men. He resembled Voltaire both in his appearance and in the bent of his mind. The Archbishop of Ferney was continually under the impression that he was dying, though he lived to the ripe age of 78. He was called the philosopher of Chene.

In passing through our streets yesterday we noticed a teamster's load which bore the evident appearance of Chinese boxing, wrapping, and address. On inquiring of the carman what he had there, he replied, "silk." It was part of a cargo of several tons of raw silk brought in over the Rock Island Road from the Pacific Road and China, and going out over the Michigan Central on its route via New York to Liverpool. In like manner the British official mails now pass over the Union Pacific to her possessions in New Zealand and Australia. Millions of treasure have been expended in discovering the shortest route to

"All the wealth of Ormus and of Ind,"

and this route has been found at last to lie through Chicago, which is certainly not the direction in which the ancients looked for it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

[Now what will St. Louis and Cincinnati have to say? Cannot the editors of those cities make a discovery which will as surely forecast the destiny of those cities? Let them awake and do their duty.]

An enthusiastic admirer of the rebel General Joe. Johnson recently said in Richmond: Our people hold to Lee as the great military genius; but I am not one who has been able to see it in those lamps. Lee was a docile, amiable, careful and devoted man, but Joe Johnson's mind was a lightning mind, and his magnetism is felt by any man who comes in contact with him. While Lee is playing school teacher, without the ability to teach Lexington, Joe Johnson is making from ten to fifteen thousand dollars a year at Savannah, as the agent of a London Life Insurance Company; and but for the poverty of the South he would have been now at the head of some huge corporation system in our section. He is an old man—is Joe—and his body is full of lead, for he has been wounded three times—four in Mexico, and once at Seven Pines; but his campaigns in the late war speak for themselves.

The late fire in Canada becomes more and more appalling as the facts connected with it become known. A Canadian paper says: "One poor woman who had but a few hours before the fire reached her domicil given birth to a child, was removed, with the new born infant, by the husband to a swamp, where she passed the night alone, as the husband had returned to the house to save some of his wearing apparel, but found in the meantime that the fire had cut off communication with the swamp where his wife had sought shelter. Another man, finding escape impossible, jumped into his well, where he passed the whole night and part of the following day, while the fire swept over his head. A number of families sought shelter on the lake shore, but were compelled to wade it into over the waist, as the fire in the ravages had burnt up everything down to the very edge of the water.

A few days ago the people of Benito, Ill., were horrified by the announcement that T. L. Ressler, a citizen of that place, had been shot and killed by a woman, in Spring Settlement, about five miles west of Benito. Ressler called on Mrs. McKee, and after some conversation, threw her down and outraged her. Immediately afterward she went into an adjoining room and procured a loaded pistol, and returning, shot the deceased, who ran out of the house into the yard, where he fell down, and the infuriated woman shot him again in the back of the head, while he was lying on the ground.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly Tuesday, the majority and minority reports on the freedmen's cause were taken up, and an extended discussion ensued as to whether the former should be adopted or temporized one. The discussion was participated in by ex-Governor Bullock, Rev. Dr. Cunningham, and others, and finally a committee was ordered to be located in Pittsburgh, to have entire charge of the interest of freedmen.

A Western paper claims that Oconomowoc, about thirty miles from Milwaukee, is the most beautiful town in the West, and calls it the fisherman's paradise. It is situated between two lakes, one emptying into the other over a fall of nine or ten feet, and within a circuit of a dozen miles are about twenty lakes, from one mile to three miles in length.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Successful money lenders in Berlin are in the habit of procuring patents of nobility from imperious German princes. The Prussian Government is taking steps to put an end to this traffic in titles.

A Hungarian engineer named Geiduschik recently met one of the Austrian Archdukes at Vienna and affectionately embraced him. He next stopped the carriage of the Archduchess Gisela, and kissed the little girl. He was taken to a lunatic asylum, and soon after expelled the country. He then went to Berlin, where he stopped the carriage of the royal children, and took forcible possession of it, to the dismay of the governess in charge. Considerable excitement ensued, until it was ascertained that he was insane.

The New York *Sun* of Saturday says "Dr. Manchester of Boston, and his wife, who some months ago abducted a child from Washington, entertained a crowd from the City Hall steps last evening, telling them of his recent divine inspiration. Mrs. Manchester was attired in Bloomer costume, and the Doctor had neither hat nor coat."

C. F. Chandler the well-known chemist, in a recent analysis of the Croton and Ridgewood waters found the element, as taken from the reservoirs, uncommonly pure; but after it had passed through lead pipes traces of the metal were discoverd. To obviate this the Professor recommends the use of the tin lined or lead encased block tin pipe.

There must be something peculiarly attractive to the citizens of Atlanta, Ga., in this paragraph, which is published in a paper in that city: "The finest and largest lot of coffins in the city can be found at the store. Also, one of the finest hearses ever brought South. Parties desiring can always make arrangements for carriages and this splendid hearse to attend funerals. Don't fail to call on Wm. Wood, Broad street, if you want a fine metallic case and a splendid hearse."

A New York *Times* correspondent says: "Italy leans as much on France as England does on the United States." We are curious to know the exact extent of this pressure, for we must confess to having never felt it even in the slightest degree.

From present appearances, says a Madrid newspaper, Spain will, for the next two years at least, continue the Provisional Government.

Chicago has a new Sunday paper called *The Democrat*. George W. Rush is edit r, although the sheet is sparkling and bright.

The story now circulating in Washington, to the effect that Bismarck wants to purchase San Domingo, is without foundation in fact.

Short-horn cattle are valuable for their remarkable aptitude to fatten, the perfection of their form and the smallness of their bony structure giving them advantages over all others as beef cattle. No animal of any other breed can so rapidly transform the stock of any section around him to the profitable use of improved short-horned species. One of the characteristics of this breed is also their remarkable docility, and their indisposition to break through confinement.

PERSONAL.

Jim Fisk talks about giving a ball to the San Francisco ladies, at a cost of $20,000.

Sherman is not popular with the Mobile *Register*. We suppose the animosity dates back to the time the "Yankee General" accelerated the pace of the editor through Georgia.

Mrs. Host, of Portland, Me., saved her house from burning up, the other day, after finding all the water there was at hand, by resorting to what milk and cream was contained in her pantry, and finally emptying her meal barrels of the pickle and using that.

Hon. (?) John Morrissey is talking about going to Kentucky to live. He has heard, we suppose, of Governor Stevenson having gained great popularity by exhibiting his muscle.

Mr. George Dawson has taken editorial charge of the Albany *Evening Journal*.

James Gordon Bennett has created excitement in New York by walking one hundred miles in twenty-one hours, but the people didn't excite worth a cent.

Sir George Napier, in lauding the valor of the Canadians who went forth to meet the Fenians, is making both the Canadians and himself a little redundant. The Fenians were numerous enough to be brave, if they were not.

Fairbanks, when keeping a country store, was obliged to tinker his scales in order to get a correct balance, and this led to making a new one of his own invention. From this beginning has grown up the great establishment at St. Johnsbury, which now furnishes a large part of the country with the implement.

Mr. Inman has come to the conclusion that the steamer City of Boston has perished with all on board, and that the cause of the calamity can only be attributed to a collision with icebergs. He denies that she was too heavily ladened.

An exchange says, speaking of the appearance of a daughter of the ill-starred Lola Montez, on the lecture platform: "Unless she has figured in some divorce suit, like Mrs. Yelverton, or has caused somebody to be shot, she may not hope to make much money." As the young lady has accomplished neither of these feats for fortune's sake, we fear she will be disappointed.

Rev. Peter Cartwright, the veteran Methodist preacher, was in Indianapolis last week. He is eighty-six years of age, and has been an itinerant preacher sixty-five years, and a presiding elder for thirty-six years. The young gentleman looks old and feeble, and says he "can't preach any more: all he can do is to talk."

As Laura Keene was stepping on board the train at Indianapolis, a few days ago, where she had been playing an engagement, she was attached for debt. Major Howard, of New York, sued for $120 back pay and bounty on account of disbursements made during New York's an order for attachment. Mrs. Keene was temporarily disarmed, but she gave bail and went off to fill her next engagement.

At Fewer, Kentucky, last Sunday, Bishop Quintin of the P. E. Church, officiated for the first time in the font, "three young ladies and one colored man." Such a wanton violation of the laws of caste never before occurred in the South.

Rev. F. L. Prentiss, it is said, will decline to occupy the Cyrus McCormick chair of theology in the Presbyterian Seminary of the Northwest.

Secretary Robeson declares that he is not going to marry Miss Borie, and Secretary Robeson ought to be pretty good authority.

Bruce, of Scotland, is to be glorified in marble and placed in the field of Bannockburn.

The orphans of Captain Williams, of the ill-fated frigate Oneida, are to be presented with a grant of $5,000 by the citizens of Boston.

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A newspaper correspondent writing from Europe says; "Geneva has lost two of her celebrities, the poet Merle d'Aubigne and Petit-Senn, both born in this city in 1792. The latter was a man of great genius and originality, and his cottage at Chene, near Geneva, was a noted resort of literary men. He resembled Voltaire both in his appearance and in the bent of his mind. The Archbishop of Ferney was continually under the impression that he was dying, though he lived to the ripe age of 78. He was called the philosopher of Chene.

John C. Keener, the newly elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was born in Baltimore and is sixty-one years of age. He is at present a resident of New Orleans.

Hetty Robinson has just appeared among the bulls and bears of Wall street. She recently bought fifty thousand shares of Reading at 94, and has just realized 10s.

Victor Emanuel's physicians recommend a little hard work for his Highness. What would the royal invalid say to carrying the hod?

Lydia Thompson has again essayized comely in New York, which we opine was as much a burlesque as any of her previous performances. In response to a loud call she appeared at the close of the piece and said: "It was not our intention to have returned to New York until the fall season, but the Grand Duke, the managers of Niblo's desired it; so we came. Although a little refugeed at first, the flapjacks were numerous enough to be brave, if they were not."

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IS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY RESPONSIBLE?

Letter from the Hon. D. J. Morrell to a Republican who is Dissatisfied.

Mr. Samuel J. Reeves, of Philadelphia, under date April 26, addressed the Hon. Daniel J. Morrell a letter wherein he expresses the opinion that "the Republican party is placing itself in hostility to the industrial interests of the country," and declares that he will hereafter do all he can to put down the party. He says much more, but this is what it amounts to. To this letter Mr. Morrell has written the following reply:

House of Representatives, } Washington, D. C., May 26, 1870. }

Samuel J. Reeves, Esq., Philadelphia:

Dear Sir—My time has been so fully occupied of late that such a reply as I wished to make to your letter of April 26th was impossible at an earlier date than this.

So many false prophets are to-day filling the air with predictions that the Republican party, having served its day, will now pass into a stage of decrepitude and disintegration, that I am not astonished that men of your usual sagacity should lose hope in that organization and cast about for new political associates and combinations. I have myself very frequently felt discouraged to witness the delay of our friends in both Houses of Congress to pass needed measures of financial and revenue reform, but I have at no time felt that relief could be obtained by calling upon our political opponents or any part of them for aid and comfort. Democratic Senators and Representatives have manifested even less liberality and less ability than the Republican colleagues to deal with the important economic questions which the war has left as a legacy to the thinking minds of the whole country, and the press of that party has shown even less inclination to deal fairly and less aptness to deal intelligently with these great questions. A querulous, faith-finding, obstructive spirit, similar to that which controlled its utterances during the war, characterizes the course of the Democratic party to-day. A spirit of even-tempered, unpartisan inquiry would better comport with the necessities of the people and a proper discharge of editorial responsibilities, but we seldom, if ever find it in Democratic journals. I see nothing to be gained in the line of wise statesmanship, but much to be lost, by surrendering the control of the Government and the shaping of its industrial and financial legislation to the Democratic party. That party is not progressive in its tendencies, but conservative and reactionary. It buries the dead past to its bosom and shuts its eyes to the achievements of the mighty present. It would have repudiated the national debt and demanded the blacks to slavery two years ago if it had been in power, just as it would have made the war for the Union a failure and a crime if James Buchanan had been President for four years longer. Such a party cannot be trusted to do the work which only a warm-blooded, thoroughly earnest, and wisely progressive organization can well perform. I therefore hold that my party is the logical party, believing that in time it will give us such wise laws as the people need.

If we had the liberal Democratic party should make mistakes in the past, and that it should now be ready to permit measures to meet the financial and other exigencies entailed by the war. As the war presented problems and difficulties for which no precedents were considered, and concerning which there existed no guides, it was inevitable that many of our plans should be imperfectly matured, and that occasionally some one should suffer. When the rebellion assailed the nation's life with scarcely a note of warning which was heeded, and the officers who led our armies and the statesmen who shaped the laws which sustained those armies deserve only the most indulgent criticism for any errors they may have committed. So, too, it may with equal truth be said that reconstruction, payment of the national debt, resumption of specie, restoration of our commerce, and the harmonizing of our industrial interests were also war problems, as difficult of solution and almost as important as the war itself. But there is a difference between the war and its legacies. While it could not always be well for a party to change its policy, it does not require adjustment at the expense of thoroughness and accuracy. Hence great care and deliberation have marked the consideration of these entailed questions. There have been many delays, many defeats, but better this than rash and unwise action.

I have no doubt that Congress at its present session will pass the bill for a railroad from New Galilee passing down the valley of the Little Beaver, that can do all the business, &c. We acknowledge the necessity of railroad being in operation down our valley, but coal, stone, &c., is all they will transport, for all else have decided to convey passengers or transport freights, and to put their interests in that effect. Not only can the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Railroad, Mansfield and Newcastle Railroad, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. Hence it is only because of the opposition which, in combination, the Beaver Valley Road, and a number of choice aromatics, it is carefully prepared. Prepaid and sold by all druggists.

Dr. Jamison & Co., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

LITTLE BEAVER VALLEY.

Straightening of the Track of the Fort Wayne Road—Its Advantages—"Observer's" Reply to "Citizen."

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

Darlington, Pa., May 31, 1870.

Your ever welcome paper is before me, and while perusing its columns of interest, my attention has been drawn to a cowardly assault upon the truth by a so-called citizen of New Galilee. Now, Mr. Editor, I would be glad if the people along the old line of railroad would wake up and defend their cause, if they would stand to truth and the interests of the company. But I am sorry to say your correspondent Citizen has failed to do either.

Men who know nothing about a subject should not write for the press, and insult your many readers by such absurdities as "Citizen" has given. I know whereof I speak, for in my possession is a copy of the survey and level of the above proposed line, which can be furnished with an affidavit of correctness at any time if called upon, hence I do not jump at conclusions or guess at directions, as does your correspondent of New Galilee.

I think he must be lame in both mind and body to produce such a tirade of abuse. And now we will proceed to notice the different items of this correspondent.

First. He says "Observer" does very great injustice to Darlington, the Little Beaver Valley coal fields, &c. Now, we cannot imagine how, for we are perfectly willing to leave the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company to decide that point by a thorough investigation, and if it does not then be considered unreasonable to pay all expense of such a test. Will "Citizen" agree to the same, and let the truth come to light. If so we will know whose statements are correct and who has been exaggerating.

Second. "Citizen" talks of a railroad from New Galilee passing down the valley of the Little Beaver, that can do all the business, &c. We acknowledge the necessity of railroad being in operation down our valley, but coal, stone, &c., is all they will transport, for all else have decided to convey passengers or transport freights, and to put their interests in that effect. Not only can the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Railway, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. Hence it is only because of the opposition which, in combination, the Beaver Valley Road, and a number of choice aromatics, it is carefully prepared. Prepaid and sold by all druggists.

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DOWN'S FLAT.

Bret Harte's Latest California Idyl.

(1856.)

Down's Flat. That's its name.
And I reckon that you
Are a stranger? The same
Well, I thought it was true—
For thar isn't a man on the river as can't spot the place at first sight.

It was called after Dow—
Which the same was an ass—
And as to the how
That the thing came to pass—
Jest tie up your bono to that buckeye and all ye down here in the grass.

Yes see this yer Dow
Had the worst kind of luck;
He slipped up somehow
On each thing that he struck.
Why, ef he'd a' straddled that fence rail the dern'd thing 'ed get up and buck.

He mined on the bar,
Till he'd nothin' to rake;
He was smashed by a car
When he tunnelled for stone;
And right on the top of his trouble kem his wife and five kids from the States.

It was rough—mighty rough;
But the boys they stood by,
And they bought him the stuff
For a home, on the sly;
And the old woman—she did washing, and took on when no one was nigh.

But this yer luck of Dow's
Was so powerful mean
That it spiled all his house
Dried up on the green;
And he sunk every feck down for water, but nary a drop to be seen.

Then the bar petered out,
And the boys wouldn't stay;
And the chil's got about,
And this yer Dow
But Dow, in his well, kept a peggin' in his usual ridiculous way.

One day—it was June—
And a year ago, jest—
The Lord He kem down
To his work like the rest,
With a shovel and pick on his shoulder, and a derringer hid in his breast.

He goes to the well
And he stands on the brink,
And stops for a spell
Jest to listen and think;
For the sun in his eyes (I set like this, sir); you see, kinder made the cuss blink.

His two ragged gals
In the gulch were at play,
And a gownded that was Sal's
Kinder flapped in the way;
Not much for a man to be leavin', but his all—as I've heered the folks say.

And—that's a pert hoss
That you've got—ain't it now?
What might be her cost?
Eh? (——Well then Dow—
Well, that thing's foot grave wasn't his, sir, that day, any how.

For a blow of his pick
Never carved in the gulch,
And he looked and turned sick,
And his knees 'gan to bend and crack,
For you see the dern cuss had struck "Water" over your pardner, young man, there you lied!

It was *gold*—in the quartz,
And a rare pile it was;
And I reckon five oughts
Was the worth of that strike;
And that hunk of the couplow's his'n—which the same isn't bad for a Pike.

That's who it's Down's Flat:
And the thing of it is
That he kinder got that
From his luck to his slickness.
For 'twas water the dern'd cuss was seekin', and his luck made him a pile certain to raise.

That's so. That's your way
To the left of you tree;
But—don't go by whereof I speak, for in my
Won't you come up to town
No? Well, then the next time you're passin'; and ask after Dow—and then's me.

—*Overland for June.*

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Freehold Bank
And Building Association,
No. 100 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.
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PRIVILEGE ..... 200,000.
FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE ..... 500,000.
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Vice Presidents—JAS. S. CRAFT, ADAM JACOBS.
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EDWARD HOUSE, WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
JAMES S. CRAFT, ROBT. W. MACKEY,
J. REDMAN JOHNSTON, THOMA

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

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Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS "LOWEST MARKET RATES."

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Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

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BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 6, 1870.

The local money market, although comfortably supplied for the wants of the regular customers of our banks and discount houses, yet there is no plethora of loanable means like that existing at the Eastern financial centers. The extraordinary ease which has characterized the New York money market for such a protracted spell is due in a large measure to an apprehension that Congress would adopt radical changes in the condition of the public debt and the currency, producing depression and unusual inactivity in all the markets, and considerable distrust in the future, which prevented new enterprises and heavy purchases of goods. The result was that the accumulation of money was enormous, which has in a large degree stimulated transactions in stocks and various speculative securities in a remarkable degree.

Henry Clews, Esq., in his usually readable financial circular, says:

"It appears to be now generally concluded among members of Congress that funding could be advantageously postponed until a later session, when the public credit may be further improved as a result of a reduction of taxation and the public expenditures and the national debt has been further reduced. The remarkable appreciation of Government securities during the last fifteen months, has induced a feeling, that when an effort is made to fund the debt, the rate should be for new per cent.; and as it would not be possible to obtain, at present, securities bearing that interest, it is deemed prudent to wait until such a bond could be negotiated. In view of this prospect there is a gradual tendency in United States bonds to advance to par in gold, and it is generally expected that whenever it may become practicable to market a new bond of that character, especially the five-twenties now outstanding will be called in and redeemed in gold. So long as five-twenties remain below par in gold, there is a clear prospect of a profit to holders upon the principal when bonds mature; a fact which is not only calculated to make investors retain their bonds, but which also holds out a strong inducement to buy them as a short investment. At present, these considerations are prevented from having their full force upon the market from the fact that Congress has not yet acted conclusively upon financial questions, and because efforts, apparently speculative, are just now being made to introduce in Congress new schemes for funding and the resumption of specie payments. From the character of our advices as to the disposition of members of Congress to dispatch these all premature financial measures, we do not hesitate to warn our friends against being unduly influenced by new proposals of this character.

The increased activity in stock speculation, and the rise in railroad and other shares is very directly traceable to the infinitive tendency growing out of ease and abundance in money and the reaction connected with Congressional legislation, above alluded to. Very large amounts of stock have been carried by the railroad cliques for several months past; and it may be safely assumed that they have improved this opportunity to pass without realizing to a very considerable extent. All these gentlemen are warranted in the conclusion that they have already succeeded in unloading a large amount of stock upon the outside operators; and this being accomplished, there is a strong element brought into the market to weaken prices. It is not to be presumed that with the present ease in money, any special action will be immediately taken by this class of speculators to depress prices; but, in the absence of their direct support, the market may be expected to relapse in activity, and when the period approaches for a more active condition of the money market, their influence is likely to be exerted in the direction of lower prices.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn. Board.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	118	118½	118½
U. S. Bonds '82	112½	112½	112
U. S. Bonds '84	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '65	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds, new '65	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '67	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '68	111½	111½	111½
10-40s	108½	108½	108½
Gold	114½	114½	114½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114
U. S. 6s, 1881	118½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111½
U. S. 10-40s	108½
5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	114
5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¼
Union Pacific Railroad	87½
Central Pacific Railroad	90½
Currency Pacific Railroad	114½

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 6, 1870.	10 30	11 30	12 30	1 30	3 30
	Morning Board.			Afternoon Board.	
New York Central	201¾	201½	201¾	201¾	201½
New Jersey Central	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Harlem	130½	130	129½	130	130½
Reading	103½	103	103¾	104	104
Michigan Central	124½	124½	124½	124½	99
Michigan Southern	99½	99	99¼	99	99
Illinois Central	139	139	139	139	139
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Chicago and Northwestern	84¾	85¾	85¾	84	83¾
Do preferred	91	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
Rock Island	122¾	122¾	122¾	123	123¾
St. Paul	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
Do, preferred	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Toledo and Wabash	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Do, preferred	74	74	74	74	74
Fort Wayne	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Chicago and Alton	118	117	117	117	117
Ohio and Miss	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
Western U. Tel	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Adams Express	67	67	67	67	67
Wells, Fargo & Co	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
American M. U. Ex	44	44	44	44	44
U. S. Express	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

June 4.—The market for Scotch pig remains quiet, but as there is only a moderate stock, and the receipts continue light, prices are firm at the advance previously noted; the sales are 300 tons Glengarnock, part at $35, ex-ship; 100 do. Eglinton, $34 50, from store; and 100 do Garsherrie, on private terms. American is inactive, it being difficult to place parcels at current rates, and holders are not so firm in their views; we notice sales of 300 tons No 1 at $33, time, and 100 do No 1 Crane, in terms not made public. There has been quite an active demand for new rails, and we notice sales of 5,000 tons, 56 ℔ English, part at $56 gold. American are steady at $71@72 currency. Bar from store is firm, the price of which being put a small advance on actual cost.

Import, from Jan. 1st to May 31st, 1870.

	Bar.	Pig.	Sheet.
From foreign ports, tons	5,810	tons..14,624	bdls.99,235
Coast'wise, "	4,706	"	"
Total—tons	5,810	tons..14,624	bdls.99,235
Same time 1869...	7,730		23,498	163,291

IRONTON, June 2.—No change since last report. Ohio and Center furnaces went into blast last Monday. The Ironton rolling mills are again stopped. Capitalist Hungerford's Hanging Rock stove foundry is progressing, and will cast about the 4th of July.

WOOL.

Several small lots of this year's clip have made their appearance, but the clip is not yet finished, and until then it will be difficult to give the strict market quotations. As it is, good washed s commanding 40 and 45 cents, and it is the prevailing impression that prices will range about as last year.—*Western Reserve Chronicle.*

Wool—The wool market is gaining in activity. Good lots have commenced to come in, the price paid ranges from 35 to 40c. The greater portion is taken at about 38c. The clip will not compare with that of last year in point of quality, owing to the dry weather which set in so early in the season.—*Fulton County (Ohio) Republican.*

Wool—Somesmall lots of wool have already been purchased. The prices, it now appears, will range from 30 to 40c.—*Fremont (Ohio) Journal.*

Hestonville Sheep Market.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HESTONVILLE, June 6, 1870.

Sheep—Sales 10,500 sheep at Park Yard; good from 5@6½c; common 4@5½c ℔ head; not all sold. J. L. A.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY EVENING, June 6, 1870. }

BUSINESS.—The market since our last has undergone no particular change; prices are unsettled, showing signs of weakness. The spring season has been a long one, and towards the close is very active; in fact, the present season's business shows a large increase, in magnitude over any previous one. Produce—The market contains an abundant supply of most kinds, prices generally being weak and holders anxious to realize. The demand for export has fallen off; the advantage of the market is clearly on the side of buyers. Bacon and Provisions—The stocks are being steadily reduced and will soon require replenishing; holders have things all their own way; those that held back their stocks early in the season have done well; it seems to be generally conceded that prices have reached their highest point. Flour—The market was steady with a good trade demand, holders are evidently not disposed to make any further concessions in order to effect sales; the receipts since our last were large, reaching 2,700 barrels, about one-half of which was consigned to the East by rail, the balance being for this market. The mills and wholesale houses report a good business doing. Butter—We have to report a dull market with more sellers than buyers at present prices. Eggs are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—There was nothing done worthy of notice, for the want of all reasons—there being no stocks to operate with. The season is near its end. We quote nominally at $3 50, $4 50@5 50 ℔ bbl.

ASHES—The market has undergone no change. We transmit sales as follows: Pearls, $7 75@8; Soda ash: refined 4¼@c; common to good 3¾@4c; pearls 9@9½c ℔ ℔.

BEANS—The market was dull with more sellers than buyers at $1 50@1 75 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Dull, nothing doing; prime to none as regards prices or demands; sales apples at 5 @6½c; peaches, quarters, @@7c; halves 8@9c.

CANNED GOODS—Dull, nothing doing; prime to none as regards prices or demands; sales apples at 5 @6½c; peaches, quarters, @@7c; halves 8@9c.

CANNON OIL—The market remains dull but prices are no lower; we are reported sales in a jobbing way, at 28c ℔ gallon.

CHEESE—The receipts since our last were 150 boxes. We can report a good stock on the market with a fair jobbing demand at the following: Goshen Ohio 18@19½c; eastern 16@17c; factory Ohio 16@16c; Hamburg 15@15½c ℔.

SOAPS—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10½c; caemical olive 7½c; No. 1 resin 5½c.

SAPOLIO—Enoch Morgan's Sons 6 doz case $7 00.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

STRAW—The market is without change; we are reported sales at $13 ℔ ton.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ℔ lb; No. 3 5½c; No. 1 6½c; oatmeal A and B, ℔ barrel 200 lbs $6; half barrels or 100 lbs at $3 50.

EGGS—The receipts continue liberal. The market was quiet; prices unchanged. We consider 16@18c fair quotations. Shippers want 20c.

CORN MEAL—Nothing doing worthy of notice; sales were reported at 95c@$1 ℔ bushel.

BRAN—Market dull and prices unchanged, with sales at 13@13½c ℔ ton.

FISH—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was slow, and sales were regular at the following: No 1 shad $22 ℔ barrel; No 2 large $17; No 3 large $13; No 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50c additional. In No 1, No 2 $12, No 3 $9 ℔ 100 lbs. Salmon having $4 16; white fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $8 50. Codfish 5c ℔ ℔.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼ ℔ cans, $1 75 ℔ dozen; ½ ℔ cans $2 75; 1 ℔ cans, $5 ℔ dozen.

STRAWBERRIES—Are becoming more plenty. We note sales at 15@18c ℔ box in quantity.

POULTRY—The supply on the market being limited, previous prices were maintained; sales were chickens at 30@35c ℔ coop at 90@95c ℔ pair, and by retail at $1 00@1 12.

RYE FLOUR—Market quiet with sales in a regular way in bbls $5 in sacks $4 75.

PEA NUTS—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales at 3@3½c ℔ ℔.

BUTTER—The demand being limited, the sales were of a similar description. The receipts since our last were 2 packages, found lots being hard to dispose of; sales in a jobbing way were made at 15, 16@18c ℔ ℔, some asking 20c.

GRAIN—The market was dull with a nearly total absence of demand for car lots. Millers generally refuse to take small unless concessions are made. The receipts since our last were as follows: Oats, 340 sacks; Rye, 334 sacks; Corn, 150 sacks; wheat, 1,586 sacks; corn, 287 sacks. The following are the quotations for jobbing purposes were: Wheat—The receipts were liberal, principally for milling purposes; sales red winter at $1 15@1 18; white, $1 25@1 30. Corn—Market firmer; holders were asking an advance; sales in a jobbing way: one hundred at 82@83c; shelled 86@88c. Oats are increasing in strength, holders refusing to sell at Saturday's prices; sales on yards as from railroad were made at 50@53c, with an upward tendency. Barley—Nothing doing; there is the usual advance. Rye—The demand is improving and prices are very irregular; correct figures are hard to obtain; we quote, nominally at $1 05@1 10. Market inactive and nothing doing to establish quotations.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows are scarce and wanted, the demand being active. Small sales were reported at 65@70c; common lots are plenty and not wanted.

PORK—The market continues steady without any change. The wholesale rates at the mills are: Bran $14 00@14 50 per ton; shipstuff $16 00@ 00; middlings $1 60; screenings 90c; chop $1 30; sweepings $1 75; rye shorts $1 50 ℔ cwt.

WHISKY—The market was steady with a good trade demand at the following: Common rectified $1 05; proof rectified $1 15; rye whisky $1 65@1 75, according to age; sales two years old at $2 25; old rye retailing from $4 00@6 00@8 00 ℔ gallon, according to age.

WATER—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 @$2 75 in bbl; sales of Louisville Hyraulic $3 00@ 3 75 ℔ bbl.

HAY—Prices very weak and uncertain. We note sales from wagons at $10, 12@15 ℔ ton. Baled hay sold at a variety of prices, according to quality and conditions.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ℔ doz $2 50; 3-hoop ℔ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ℔ doz $11 00; No. 2 2-hoop ℔ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards ℔ doz $2 75.

FLOUR—The market was firm with a good trade demand; prices, however, evidently touched their lowest point, holders refusing to make concessions in order to effect sales. The receipts by river and rail were 2,730 barrels; the mills and leading houses report a good business at the following: Western flour—spring wheat in bbls, $5 25@5 38; in sacks $5 75@6 00; winter wheat, in sacks, $5 75@6 00; in sacks 25c off; fancy brands ranged from $6 00@7 00; Spring Valley $7 00@7 50 in bbls, and $5 75 in sacks; Miami $5 75 in bbls, and $5 50 in sacks; Gold Town $5 75 in bbls and $5 50 in sacks; Star Light Mills, Springfield $5 75; Lilly white $5 50, and 25@30c off in sacks; Spring Valley $5 50; Dayton, Dayton City $5; Wayne City $6; Gem of the West $5 75. Minnesota extra ranges $6 25 in bbl, 50c off in sacks. The mill prices are as follows: Double extra in bbls $6 62; in sacks $6 37; extra winter wheat in barrels $5 50; in sacks $5 00; extra family winter wheat, in barrels $5 00; in sacks $5 25; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 45; Three Stars, green brand, in barrels $7 40; in sacks $7 10; Two Stars, blue brands, $6 70; in sacks $6 40; Winfred Mills extra, $4 75 ℔ barrel.

CLOVER—We have no changes to note in regard to this article, the current rates were: Cleveland white $2 25 and common Eastern $1 75 ℔ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT—The market was quiet, with sales to a fair extent at 3½@3¾c ℔ ℔.

HEMP—Not much doing. Sales of undressed at $167 ℔ ton.

SEEDS—The season for activity is over. Timothy or clover in good wanted. Flaxseed nominal at $2 20 ℔ bushel.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market may be called active for the season, with a good business doing at the following: Shoulders 13½c; plain sugar cured side, ribbed 16½c; clear rib 17½c; clear sides 18c; sugar cured hams, plain, 20½c; canvassed 21c; canvassed sugar cured shoulders 15½c; breakfast bacon clear 19½c.

DRIED BEEF—S. C. 22@22½c ℔ ℔.

BEEF TONGUES—$8 00 ℔ dozen; sheep tongues $1 00 ℔ dozen.

MESS PORK—Sales were reported in a regular way at $20 00@20 50 ℔ barrel.

LARD—In tierces 17c; in buckets 18½c; in 3 to 5 ℔ cadates 19½@19½c.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 at $1 25@1 30 and No. 2, 85c.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet with a limited demand. Sales of prime geese feathers at 85@90c; mixed lots, 75@80c.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; buyers were not very numerous; we can report sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65 ℔ barrel from store were made at the usual advance.

CIDER—Market getting bare; we can report sales of prime cast at $9 00@10 00 ℔ barrel.

GROCERIES.—We can report no very active market for the season. The activity in the sugar market, which we have previously noticed, continues. Sugars are as low in Pittsburgh as in New York. In another part of this paper will be found the New York prices, and dealers can judge for themselves. We say to country merchants you can save time and money by purchasing your groceries here. Just give our merchants a call, and be convinced of the truth of our remarks. Sugars—Nothing of the following:

REFINED SUGARS—Sales of powdered, crushed and granulated at 11@11½c; A coffee, 10½c; B do 10½c; extra C 10½@10¾c ℔ ℔.

COFFEE—Market firm and prices steady. Rio ordinary 18½c; good, 19@20c; prime 21@ 21½c; choice 22@22½c; fancy 22½@23½c; Java 27c; roasted Java, 32c; Laguayra, 25c.

NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Stock on market light; sales at 10¾; 11½@12 for Cuba; 10½c for prime; 11c for choice. Porto Rico 10½@11½c; Havana in boxes 11@12c; molasses sugars 9¼@ 10½c ℔ ℔.

MOLASSES—80@85c Porto Rico 55@70c.

SYRUPS—Having no Drips; 90c; white honey 85c; Jersey 75c; silver drips, 65c; Lovering's 65c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 30@40c.

TEAS—In moderate demand. Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 40; Gunpowder $1 00@1 40; Imperial 85c@$1 50; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Souchong 80c@$1 20 ℔ ℔.

RICE—Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 8c ℔ ℔.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 12c ℔ ℔.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star 20c; Stearine 12@15c ℔ ℔.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ℔ case other brands $6 00@7 00.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, June 7, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market was far from being an active one; buyers and sellers are apart in their views in regard to prices; holders are not inclined to make the concessions that buyers require; the latter purchase merely sufficient to meet their current wants, or to fill previous contracts. We are reported the following:

CRUDE.

The rates that prevailed on Saturday were the ruling prices yesterday. Among the operations were the following: Sales 4,000 bbls at Parkers Landing, 40 to 46 gravity, at 84 55 ℔ bbl; sales 675 bbls spot at 12½c; sales 1,000 bbls spot, terms not made public; sales 1,000 bbls, S. O. in 30 days, on Lower Creek, at Oil City, at $4 40, and 500 bbls do at 94 35; sales 1,000 bbls crude, spot, 40 to 46 gravity at 12c.

REFINED.

The market was a dull one, being entirely devoid of animation, buyers and sellers being wide apart in their views; prices were weak and tending downward; the nominal rates were: Spot 26½c; June 26½@27c; July 27¼c bid, 27¾c asked; August 27¾c; September and October 28c.

Antwerp—This day was celebrated as a holiday; no report was received.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 6.—The *Herald* says: The market opened quiet at last night's closing prices. This morning sales were made at $4 35 upon the road, which soon after was the best offer made during the day; upon Upper Creek $4 15 was the ruling offer from buyers, but with no takers. In sales reported being made at $4 20. The weekly spurt, that has been a feature of the local market every Saturday for several weeks previous was not given to-day, and the market closed dull and quiet, with little change in outside markets.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek.....$4 20
500 bbls upper creek.....4 20
500 bbls upper creek.....4 20
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center.....4 35
1,000 bbls Rouseville.....4 35
500 bbls Rouseville.....4 35
500 bbls Rouseville.....4 30
Pegelow & Carter, June 6.—Market quiet at $ 35.

TITUSVILLE, June 6.—Market quiet; lower road $4 35; upper creek $4 15.

ROUSEVILLE, June 6.—Market quiet and dull; no transactions as yet; we quote the market at $4 30@4 35.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Market weak; P L Sto W 26½c; S W 26½@27c; crude 14c.

SHAMBURG, June 6.—Market dull at 4 15 on road, or $3 75@3 85 at the wells.

PLEASANTVILLE, June 6.—Market dull but figures unchanged; $3 70@3 80 is bid at the wells.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Market dull and prices for crude nominal at 14½@14¾c. Refined steady and demand fair at 27½c; July 27¾c, and August 28c.

NEW YORK, June 6th, closing on the 4th.—Petroleum dull; trade exporters not taking full lots; little or no speculative inquiry. Prices nominal and show no decided change. Crude in bulk 14½c; refined cargo lots generally held at 27¼@27¾c. Philadelphia delivery—little or no demand and prices rather in buyers' favor, although nominally as quoted yesterday; June 27½c.

OIL CITY, June 6.—Market very quiet at $4 30 @4 35 on lower creek; Oil City delivery nominally $4 45@4 70.

[By Atlantic and Pacific Line.]

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 6.—Market quiet and firm; buyers at $4 35, and sellers holding at $4 40; no sales as yet to-day.

TITUSVILLE, June 6.—Market not opened yet; no disposition to operate; prices declining rapidly, and difficult to quote in the absence of buyers; we quote nominal at $4 10@4 15.

FOUSEVILLE, June 6.—Market opened quiet at $4 25@4 30; nothing doing; few small transactions.

TIDIOUTE, June 6.—Market very dull; nothing doing; about $4.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Market steady; crude 14½@14¾c. Refined—sales 5,500 spot at 27 5-16c; 500 June 27¼c; Philadelphia, no sales; about 27½c asked.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—June 26½@27c, July 27¼c bid, 27¾c asked; August 27¾c; September and October 28@28½c. Crude 14@14½c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 5:30 P. M.—Oil market quiet and very heavy; prices easy, June 26½@ 27c; July 27½@27¾c; August 27¼c. Crude, spot 14c.

Oil Receipts by River and Rail.

Crystal Oil Works	960	A. B. Mills	50
Fisher Bros	576	Leeper & Co	1,040
Commercial Works	100	Hope Ref. & N. Co	940
J. Wilkins	240	Star Oil Works	480
Wang & King	240	Fairview Oil Works	960
Tarentum Oil Works	100		
Total			5,644

Crude Oil Shipped East by P. R. R. and A. V. R. R. Oil Line.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

M. Krebs & Co., 200 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

Fisher Bros & Co., 200 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co 206 bbls ref to W P Logan & J. W. Morgan, 300 bbls refined to Tack Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros & Co, 334 cases refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

J. W. Morgan, 300 bbls refined to W P Logan & Brand & Wagner, 350 bbls ref to Waring, K & Co. Philadelphia.

Hutchinson, 100 do to Fisher Bros; J H Barton, 50 do to Fisher Bros; J H Barton, 50 do to Fisher Bros; J H Barton, 50 do to Fisher Bros; J H Barton, 50 do to Union Refinery; Lecky, 100 do do to Star Oil Works; Huber Brothers, 480 do do to Carnegie Oil Works.

Oil Shipped East by Pa. Central R. R.

Hutchison Oil and Refining Co. 675 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Brooks, B & Co, 144 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

I Bly & Co, 100 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined..... 716 bbls

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, June 6, 1870. }

Cattle.

The run of cattle was heavier than for some time past, and the quality contained therein very that they were making no money. The following are the arrivals by car loads:

ILLINOIS.	Cars.	OHIO.	Cars.
Sol. Stinsberg	2	Greenwalt & K	2
Marks & Bro	2	Trauerman & L	2
P. Hartman	1	Needy & Bro	3
M. Varner	1	Nady Holler	1
Haas & Kraus	1	J. Ault	1
J. Ault	1	Wm. Ault	1
Marks & Haas	1	W. Wemer, Bro	1
L. & J. Shamburg	1	Penna	1½
		Prepaid, C. & P.R.R.	1
Total number cars	20½		

Allowing 18 head to the car, we have 311 head of stock on the market, not including an unusual number of grass cattle which were driven in from neighboring counties—73 head in all, which, added to the above, would make 384 head as well as they should, being evidently hurried in before they were in proper condition for the market. The supply was so far in excess of the demand that prices fell off some 50@75c ℔ cwt, on good quality, and fully one dollar on common. During the extremely warm weather the butchers do not kill so many cattle, because there is not so much meat used, and the kitchens prefer the high prices to the fat smooth, for the same reason, consequently the light stock found a more ready market this morning. Below will be found the sales:

Hazlett, Blaney & Co. sold 45 head bulls, steers and cows at 6@8½c; one car load over.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold 19 head good to medium at 6@7½c; 10 common and inferior N. Carr sold 17 head Pennsylvania cattle at 7½c.

M. Varner sold 36 head Illinois cattle at 7@8½c.

J. S. Needy sold 44 head Ohio cattle at 8@9c.

Charles Byers sold 18 head Illinois cattle at 7@8c.

Emerick & Co. sold 11 head country cattle at 7@8½c.

S. Krouse sold 8 heifers, weighing 1,000 lbs, at 6½c.

S. Lowenstern sold 20 head at 6@8½c.

Rothschilds & Z. sold 40 head Washington county cattle at 7@8½c.

Krouse & K. sold 17 head at 7½@8½c.

J. Grosnet sold 8 head Washington county stock at 8c.

E. Katz sold 18 head at 7½@8½c.

S. Stinsburg sold 6 head at 7@8½c.

L. Keefer & K. sold 28 head Washington county stock at 6@7c.

Trauerman & L. sold 33 head at 8½@9c.

Greenwald & K. sold 30 head at 8@8½c.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 10 head Washington county stock at 6½@8c.

J. & J. Shamburg sold 29 head at 8½@8¾c.

J. Hartman sold 18 head at 7½@8½c.

Sheep.

The run of sheep and lambs was greatly in excess of the demand, nearly 2,000 head being on the market. The warm weather operating against butchering and vegetables being so abundant, combine to cause the falling off in the home consumption. The market dragged slowly to the close, when it was found nearly half the number were left over unsold. Prices were pretty much on the side of the buyer. One extra bunch sold at $8 50 ℔ head, but the average for prime to good sheep did not reach above $5 ℔ head. Below will be found the sales:

Jacob Emmel sold 175 head Mercer county sheep at $2@5 ℔ head.

J. Weaver sold 165 Beaver county sheep at 5c ℔ ℔.

S. A. Vandiver sold 110 Butler county sheep and lambs, the former at $4 and the latter at $2 @2@3 50 ℔ head.

John Young sold 51 Lawrence county sheep at $3 75@5 00 ℔ head.

Mike Filser sold 127 sheep at $3 50@5 00 ℔ head.

John Weaver sold 109 Butler county sheep at $2@4 ℔ head and lambs at $3.

Martin Himmes sold 76 Beaver county sheep and lambs at $3 ℔ ℔ head.

H. Palmer sold 90 Beaver county sheep at $3 50@4 50 ℔ head.

Emerick & Co., sold 20 head extra sheep weighing 150 lbs each, to Tesh at $8 50 ℔ head.

Hogs.

As usual this market is devoid of all animation. There were none to show for sale, but the transactions being entirely retail are not worth quoting.

New York Sugar Market.

June 4—Powdered is still very scarce, and brings 1-8@1-4 of a cent more than Crushed and Granulated. We quote Hard 13½@13½c; Powdered alone, 14@14½c; Soft White, 12½@12¾c for B, and 12¾@12¾c for A; extra C, 12¼c; and Yellow, which coming more liberally into competition with Raw and other low grades, has shared less in the improved feeling, 11½@ 12¼c, cash to 30 days. Refiners, Stinart have withdrawn their quotations, having no unsold stock ready for sale at present. Drainage Sugars of Raw are 3,149 hhds. Cuba at 8½@9½c; 367 clarified do. (Centrifugal), 10¼@11½c; 1,942 Porto Rico, 10½@11½c; 1,600 bags, 2,200 bbls clarified Demerara, 11½@12½c; 122 hhds St. Croix, 9½@10½c; 1,400 bags brown Fernambuco, before our last, 8½c, 4,000 do Manila, per W. G. Russell, on private terms; and 2,721 boxes Havana, 9½@11½c ℔ ℔.

Stock in New York, June 1:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Cuba	hhds. 49,921	45,845	52,393	79,464
Rorto Rico	7,791	7,701	9,199	4,264
English Islands	136	211	1,494	3,086
St. Croix	473	143	901	1,400
Martinique			3,150	150
Total	hhds. 57,421	51,868	66,645	87,212

Philadelphia Iron Market.

June 4.—There is no improvement to record in the market for pig iron, and the dullness which has prevailed for several months still continues, with but little probability of any early improvement. Sales of 3,000 tons Lehigh crane at $32 50 for No. 1, and $30@31 for No. 2, and 1,000 tons Forge on secret terms.

Manufactured Iron—Bar Iron is more depressed than for some time past, and to effect sales jobbers are disposing of their stocks at the same price they can procure it from the mills. Store rates are $3 75@3 87 50 for refined and $68@70 for common. Five carloads single head railroad, to arrive, sold at $60, good; 500 tons steel rails, $100; 1,200 tons old rails at $45.

Scotch Pig—Is dull. We quote at $33@33 50 ton.

Blooms—Are nominal.

Nails—Are dull, but held firmly at $4 50 ℔ keg.

Anchors and Chains—Are lower, and there is a good demand for the former at 9½c. We quote the latter at 8½c ℔ ℔.—*Price Current.*

Coal Markets.

CINCINNATI,

June 4.—The market is firm, with only a moderate supply. We quote Ohio river coal, afloat, at 8c and Youghiogheny at 11@12c. The retail prices are, for canneL, 18c; Youghiogheny 15@16c, and Ohio river at 12c ℔ bush, delivered to consumers.

LOUISVILLE.

June 4.—We quote: Pomeroy, 15c; Pittsburgh, 17c; cannel, 20c. These are prices delivered to consumers. The price in bulk at the mines is from 2½c ℔ bushel less. Market stiff. Amount of coal in market 50 barges less than at the same time in 1869.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Hallman & H. metal	5	Nimick & Co, m	4
Loomis & Colord, m	1	Reese, Graff & Dall, m	1
Total			11

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J Beamer, m	5	J W Porter, metal	5
Bryan & Caughey, m	2	Hallman & H, metal	5
Lyon, Shorb & Co, m	1	Nimick & Co, m	1
Jas Moorhead, metal	1	Harcough & M, metal	2
Lloyd & Black, m	1		
Total			23

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Jones & L, o	2	Everson & Preston, o	2
Logenberger, B & Co, o	3	Rees, Graff & Dall, o	3
Wm Smith & Co, metal	2	Painter & Son, ore	2
Chess, Smyth & Co, m	1		
Total			15

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Wm Smith, metal	3	McKnight & Co, m	3
Total			3

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

J Moorhead, metal	1		1

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 6.—Flour firm. Wheat firm; red western $1 27@1 28. Corn—white steady at $1 08, yellow dull at $1 06@1 07. Oats 58@60c. Mess pork firm at $20 50. Bacon firm; rib sides 12c; clear sides 12½c; shoulders 10c. Hams 20@22c. Lard quiet at 17½c. Whisky dull at $1 05@1 06.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Beef cattle less active and 50c lower as a whole. Extra ranged at $6 50@6 75; fair to good $5@5 50; common $5@5@7 50. Sheep dull; prime $7@8; fair to good $5@6½c. Hogs unchanged; sales 2,200 at $12@13 75.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 6.—Flour firm. Wheat 2@3c better and active. No. 1 white Michigan $1 37½; regular do $1 41; amber Michigan $1 26@1 27½; No 1 red $1 34; No 2 do $1 30@1 30½; No. 3 white Wabash $1 41. Corn in fair demand; No 1 99c; No 2 96c; yellow 94c. Oats firm and unchanged; No 1 at 60c; No 2 56c. Freights firm at 7c to Oswego.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 6.—Flour firm; spring extras held at $4 @$4 75. Wheat firm at $1 10; for No 1; $1 09; for No 2. Corn and Barley nominal.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Adair, Rev. Jno., McAlvey's Fort, P....	3
Jenkinson & Co., Columbiana, O....	3
Hahn, Miller & Co., North Lima, O....	3
O'Donnel, Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa....	3

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements of the Soldiers' Monument will be held this afternoon at three o'clock, at General Pearson's office, Grant street. JNO. W. PITTOCK, Secretary.

EARLY CLOSING.—In our notice on Saturday, regarding the closing of the leading wholesale boot and shoe houses, we included the retail departments. As W. E. Schmertz & Co. is the only house having a retail department, we deem it but justice to say it will remain open as heretofore, the wholesale department closing as stated.

THE BALDWIN INFANTRY.—At a meeting held by the members of this company on last Saturday evening, the following officers were elected: Captain, Clark H. Johnson; First Lieutenant, Henry Berg; Second Lieutenant, J. Wesley Briggs. The company was raised and organized in Baldwin township, and numbers forty-five men.

THE PICNIC SEASON.—The pic-nic season is being generally observed in the city and vicinity. Yesterday being Pfingst Monday, the German citizens generally observed it. At Jon City Park the Red Men had a grand union pic-nic, which was largely attended, and many of the grounds in other places were crowded. There were four pic-nics on Troy Hill, and one at Ormsby Grove.

SITE FOR A COLLEGE.—We direct the attention of land owners in and around Pittsburgh to the fact that the committee appointed by the Trustees of the Pennsylvania College, are now prepared to receive proposals for a site for the projected institution. The location of the college will be a great acquisition to any neighborhood, and competition will no doubt be very spirited. Communications can be addressed to James Laughlin, Esq., Chairman of the Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.—At a meeting of Post 88, G. A. R., held on Friday evening last, the thanks of that body were voted to Misses Mollie Blakely, Fanny McCune, Alice Mc. Cune, Lizzie Clark, Maggie Elliott, Maggie McCormick, Lizzie Murdock, Miss Rudolph and Miss Hawthorn, for wreaths and bouquets for Decoration day; to Mr. A. Verr for the use of House of Refuge Band; to Mr. I. O. Loff for donations of flowers, and to Mr. J. Wood staff for liberal donations; also, to Messrs. Benner and Rudolph for the efficient manner in which they discharged their duties as quartermasters.

RACE AT OAKLAND PARK.—This afternoon, the weather permitting, there will come off at Oakland Park a grand trotting match for a set of harness worth $150, open to all trotters owned in this county. The entrance fee and gate money will be given to Mrs. Savage, wife of Patrick Savage, who lost his life recently by an accident caused by a pair of unbroken horses. Mr. Savage is a very estimable lady, and it is to be hoped there will be a large attendance. The following entries have been made: John Watson enters bay mare Sand Silver; owner enters bay horse Riley; owner enters brown mare Meg. The contest between these horses will be very interesting, and should be witnessed by all lovers of the turf. The race will commence at three o'clock.

Fatal Accident—A Man Crushed to Death in Hampton Township.

Saturday afternoon a man named George Armstrong was killed at the farm of Mr. Geo. Miller, in Hampton township. It appears that a number of men were assisting Mr. Miller at the raising of a barn, and among them was the deceased, who was assisting in putting up one of the "bents." The timbers had been placed in proper position, but in removing the props the "bent" gave way and fell to the ground with a crash. Armstrong was also caught beneath the falling timbers and was horribly crushed. His jaw was fractured, nearly all his ribs broken, and his arms fractured. As soon as possible he was removed to the house, where he received every attention. His injuries, however, were of such a serious character that death ensued in about two hours. Justice Hardy, of Hampton township, held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was fifty-two years of age, and was unmarried.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The June term of the Courts of Over and Terminer, Quarter Sessions, etc., commenced yesterday, Judge Collier presiding.

The names of the Grand Jurors were called, when the following persons answered:

Allen Abney, West Liberty, Indiana; John D. Befley, Allegheny; John H. Brown, Allegheny; John G. Brown, Allegheny. A. W. Copeland, Allegheny; Nicholas Carr, McClure; George Deegel, Lewi; Edmundson, Lincoln; Charles Evans, Birmingham; Duncan Hamilton, Wilkins; Wm. Holmes, Pittsburgh. Robert Herron, Pittsburgh; W. B. Hays Pittsburgh; Evan Jones, Pittsburgh; A. F. Keating, Pittsburgh; Mathew Judd, Penn, Alex. McJenkin. Plum; Michael McGinley, Pittsburgh; S. B. Patterson, Mifflin; Moses Phillip, Pittsburgh; Agnew Phillips, Pittsburgh; George Wilson, Pittsburgh; Dewese Wood, McKeesport.

John K. Brown, of Allegheny City was designated as Foreman, and Messrs. W. Holmes, banker, and M. McGinley, confectioner, were excused from serving.

The Grand Jury were then sworn to a proper discharge of their duties, after which Judge Collier gave the usual charge, instructing them how to proceed in the investigation of the cases to be brought before them. The Grand Jury then retired to their room.

The returns of constables were then heard, and a number of surety cases disposed of.

The case of Thomas Raff-ry, indicted as a common gambler, was called for trial, but owing to the absence of witnesses was postponed until the first time of court. Bench warrants and attachments were issued for a number of defaulting witnesses.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

David Richey vs. T. M. Marshall, J. H. Lindsay, and James McCutcheon. This was an action in ejectment for certain lots of ground in the First ward, Allegheny. The jury found for plaintiff, with six cents damages and costs, to be released upon payment by defendants to the plaintiff the sum of twelve thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars, with interest on ten thousand dollars from this date, with ninety days, and upon payment by the defendants to the plaintiff of the further sum of sixteen thousand dollars, with interest thereon, according to the provisions of the mortgage upon said premises to the plaintiff, the whole of said sum being the purchase money, payable to the plaintiff for the said premises.

The next case taken up was that of Alonzo Hall vs. L. D. Davis et al., owners of the steamboat Little Champion, to recover damages for the sinking of a flat containing three thousand bushels of corn and one hundred bushels of potatoes, belonging to plaintiff, through the alleged carelessness on the part of defendants or their agents. On trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

27. McClelland vs. Rogers.
275. Hervey vs. Love.
304. McSwiggin vs. Kuhlman.
308. Kerr vs. Geigler.
309. Duncan & Waughtin vs. School Board of the Eleventh ward.
311. Brown vs. Gillespie.
315. Allegheny county vs. Walker.
316. Richards vs. Schwab.
317. Dunn vs. Keil.
318. Davis vs. Sailon.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Lupton & Co. vs. Richardson. Action in replevin. Verdict for defendant.

Bidwell vs. Borland & Miller. Action on a contract. Verdict for plaintiff, $156 21.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

66. Mellon vs. Herron.
70. Hartupee vs. Penrose.
76. Johnston's executors vs. Rogers.
77. Same vs. same.
79. City of Pittsburgh vs. Walter.
81. Smith vs. Williams.
82. Freel vs. Connor.
83. Johnston's executors vs. Shafler.
85. Devall vs. Scott et al.
86. McClintock vs. Rogers.

United States Courts.

The business of the United States Court for the present term was finished up yesterday. Judge McCandless left in the afternoon for Mennequin Springs, near Williamsport, famous for the cure of rheumatism, to spend a few days before beginning the term of court at that city. Judge McKennan left some days since and is now holding court at Trenton.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

RECKLESS DRIVING.

A charge of misdemeanor under the Livery Stable act, was preferred yesterday against Daniel McCarroll, before the above Magistrate, on oath of John Burns. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant hired a horse from him a horse and buggy on Sunday morning, and in the evening when he returned, the buggy was considerably damaged and the horse used up. The accused was arrested and entered bail for a hearing.

HIT WITH A TUMBLER.

L. Dunn made information yesterday before Alderman McMaster, against John Goldman, for felonious assault and battery, alleging that the defendant hit him on the head with a tumbler; on the the 25th of May, while in a tavern. His injuries were of so serious a character that he was confined to the house until yesterday, when he was able to visit the Alderman's office and enter the information. The accused was arrested and entered bail for a hearing.

A COVETED WEAPON.

Wm. Adams was charged yesterday before Alderman McMasters with larceny as bailee, on oath of Thomas Murray. It is alleged that the defendant borrowed a shot gun from him some time ago and has refused to return it. The gun is valued at fifteen dollars. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Donaldson.]

CROSS SUITS.

Mrs. Catharine Guttman made complaint yesterday before Alderman Donaldson against Albert Connell for disorderly conduct, alleging that the defendant came to her house in the First ward and called her hard names. A similar charge was preferred by Albert Connell against Catharine Guttman. The case was compromised.

Before Alderman O'Donnell.]

A MALICIOUS ACT.

Francis Ellick appeared before Alderman O'Donnell yesterday, and made information against Mrs. Lorenz Streibel for malicious mischief. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

Public Amusements.

SACRED CONCERT AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The grand sacred concert will be given at St. Paul's cathedral this evening. Mozart's celebrated Requiem will be represented by a chorus of eighty voices, accompanied by an orchestra of the first talent in the city. The programme embraces a selection of the richest gems of sacred song, and among the performers are Mrs. Scully, Miss Mooney, Miss O'Bryan, Miss McChristial, and Miss Pfeuni, and Messrs. Bentz, Cargo, Busaman, Bresil and Boehm. The St. Cecelia Cornet Band will also take part in the performances.

THE CANTATA CONCERT.—The second concert of the Cantata Society, under direction of Prof. Tetedoux, will be given at Masonic Hall on Thursday evening next. The programme embraces many fine selections from the best composers, and the character of the pieces forming the Cantata Society is a sufficient guarantee but the music will be of the best.

THE CITY COUNCILS.

The Charges Against Treasurer Cochran —The Common Council Refuses to Proceed with the Trial—It Awaits the Decision of the Court—The Defaulting Wharfmaster—Recommendations of the Wharf Committee—A Park at the Point—Railroad and Street Ordinances, Etc., Etc.

A special meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh was held in their respective chambers, CITY Building, Monday, June 6th.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McAULEY.....*President.*
E. S. MORROW.....*Clerk*

Council met at two o'clock and on motion of Mr. KAUFFMAN, Dr. Gross was called to the chair.

The CLERK called the roll, when the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Armstrong, Bissell, Brown, Burgwin, Conn, Devlin, Edwards, Friday, Glenn, Gross, Hartman, Herron, House, E. P. Jones, Isaac Jones, Kehew, Kirk, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McKwen, McMahon, McCarthy, Phillips, Rees, Rush, Schmidt, Sedley, Shipton, Shipton, S. P., Wainwright, Z. Wainwright, White and Wilson.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. KIRK moved that the regular order of business be proceeded with.

Mr. BURGWIN asked if this was a special meeting that the object be read by the clerk.

Mr. LITTELL said this was an adjourned meeting—adjourned from Decoration day.

The motion of Mr. KIRK was then adopted, and Council proceeded to the consideration of the regular business.

PETITIONS, REMONSTRANCES, ETC.

Mr. WHITE presented a petition for the grading, curbing and paving of Locust street, Sixth ward. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. GLENN—A petition for grading and paving Bank alley, Seventh ward. Referred.

Mr. ALLEN stated that the alley was in a filthy condition.

On motion of Mr. JONES the rules were suspended and the ordinance passed finally.

Mr. LIDDELL—A petition for the opening of Smallman street. Referred.

Mr. S. J. WAINWRIGHT—A petition for water for Liberty alley. Referred.

Also a petition asking that that portion of Penn avenue be improved the same as the rest from Butler street to Millvale avenue.

Mr. MORROW asked that it be made general.

On motion of Mr. JONES the rules were suspended and the ordinance passed finally.

Mr. McMAHON presented a remonstrance against enlarging of Valley street, Seventeenth ward, and asking for the repeal of the ordinance.

Mr. McMAHON moved a suspension of the rules and the adoption of the accompanying repealing ordinance.

Rules moved and adopted that the ordinance be referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. McMAHON also presented an ordinance for the grading and paving of Forty-eighth street.

Mr. SEELEY, a petition for the grading and paving of Madison avenue. Referred.

Also, a petition from the East Liberty Greys asking for the donation of the armory. Referred to the Committee on City Property.

Mr. McMAHON, a remonstrance against the opening of Valley street. Referred.

Mr. AIKEN, a petition for the opening of Long avenue, Thirteenth ward, an ordinance for the same, and asked that the rules be suspended and the ordinance passed.

Mr. MORROW thought the Council was proceeding too hastily with business, and should be more careful.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the ordinance presented by Mr. Aiken was carried.

Mr. GROSS, Mr. Littell in the chair, presented a remonstrance against allowing hackmen or cabmen to bring water pipes on said avenue.

Mr. GROSS, Mr. Littell in the chair, presented a petition from Fourteenth ward asking that some kind of wooden pavement would be put on Penn avenue, and it was necessary that immediate action be taken. He would therefore move to refer the petition to the Ward Committee with instructions to take immediate action. Carried.

Mr. FRIDAY, Seventeenth ward, presented a petition asking for the extension of Fifth avenue. The rules were suspended and the accompanying ordinance passed finally.

Mr. MURRAY, a petition for establishing a grade on Wilkins avenue. Referred to the Survey Committee, with instructions to act immediately.

Mr. McMURDOCH, a petition for a review of a street in the Twenty-second ward. Referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. SELLEY, a petition for the opening of Linden street, Twenty-third ward. Rules suspended and the ordinance passed finally.

Mr. BURGWIN, a petition for a sewer in the Twenty-third ward.

Also, a petition from the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway, asking that they be granted the privilege of carrying the dirt from the city. Referred to the Railroad Committee.

Mr. HERRON, a petition for the opening of Anderson street, Fifteenth ward. Referred.

Also, an ordinance changing the name of Thirteenth street to Camp. Referred.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. PHILLIPS, the report of the Finance Committee, accompanied by a resolution authorizing the settlement of certain bills. The report was accepted and the necessary resolution adopted.

THE WATER COMMITTEE.

Mr. LLOYD presented the report of the Water Committee on water accompanied by the pay roll of the Water Department, making the expenditures for April $17,226 34. The report was accepted.

THE MARKET COMMITTEE.

Mr. McEWEN presented the report of the Committee on Markets, showing a total revenue of $17,567 88. The report was accepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WHITE, chairman of the Committee on Wooden Buildings, presented an ordinance granting A. B. Logan the privilege of erecting an iron cabin. Read. The ordinance granting the same privilege to Tomlinson & McKee. Both ordinances were adopted under a suspension of the rules.

THE COMMITTEE ON GAS LIGHTING.

Mr. SHIPTON presented the following report of the committee on Gas Lighting:

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Gas Lighting have met before them the petition of F. McCleary, and the time of the gas lamp-posts for advertising purposes, and agreeing to pay a reasonable compensation therefor. Your committee after examination of the subject, would respectfully recommend the granting of the privilege and fixing the compensation at one dollar per lamp-post per year.

The report was accepted, and the resolution granting the privilege adopted.

Mr. SHIPTON also presented the following report:

To the Select and Common Council of the City of Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Gas Lighting would respectfully report in favor of the petition of Daniel Duffy, deceased, requesting the payment of a bill of $1,40 for the grading of Mahon street. Mr. JONES suggested that the bill was a case that should be considered, as Mr. Duffy had been placed by this work in an embarrassed condition financially.

A motion that Mr. Duffey be paid out of the contingent fund was adopted.

COMMITTEE REPORT—THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Mr. MORROW presented the report of the Committee on Riverside and Monongahela wharf, in regard to the erection of depot buildings, and the construction of tracks by the Connellsville Railroad, a report of which has been previously published.

Mr. ISAAC JONES said that in 1848 when the Pennsylvania Railroad asked a similar privilege the Court decided that Council had no authority to grant the way of a street or a sidewalk in that manner. The matter should be referred to the City Solicitor.

Mr. BURGWIN thought railroads had the right to build their track where the public had the right of way. If there were any loss the company would be the losers and they would not be liable to rush into it hastily. The Councils should give the Connellsville Railroad all the benefits possible.

Mr. PHILLIPS said the ordinance limited the time. He would move that the limiting time be stricken out.

Mr. KIRK would like to see some plan of this changes, and know whether it would not in any way obstruct the river.

Mr. HOUSE said the model was before the Committee, and the Committee was satisfied that the wharf would not be in any way obstructed.

Mr. MORROW was opposed to striking out the clause limiting the time to ten years if there was any advantage at the expiration of ten years, let them have it.

Mr. PHILLIPS said the Company were about to build a depot in the vicinity of Fort McGann, B. Preston and S. Morrow, members of the Councils of said city, and that said trial be proceeded with at once to ascertain the validity, as directed by section 3 of the ordinance of March 29, 1869, relating to duty of officers.

Resolved, That Hon. Jared M. Brush, Mayor of said city, be, and he is hereby directed, from time to time; and as often as required by the City Solicitor, to issue subpœnas and the usual forgoing resolution, to issue subpœnas and compulsory process for the attendance of witnesses, and the production of books and papers before said triers.

Resolved, That during the pendency of said trial the said A. J. Cochran be, and he is hereby, suspended from office and the appointment of the City Treasurer, and that Samuel Allinder, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed and appointed to take charge of the office of said City Treasurer, and discharge the duties of the same.

Resolved, That the City Controller be directed at once to give notice to "The Allegheny National Bank," "The Iron City National Bank," "The National Trust Company," and all other banks or depositories in the city, and then in their custody or control any money of said city, that the moneys now in deposit in said banks or depositories to the credit of A. J. Cochran, be the funds of said city, and not to pay the same except upon check drawn by the City Treasurer and countersigned by the City Controller, as required by the ordinance of said banks do not agree to or do not comply with said notice, that the City Solicitor be directed to proceed against them, if there be any cause for an injunction to restrain said banks or depositories from paying over said moneys to any individual check, draft or order of said A. J. Cochran.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. BARTON—I move the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. HARE—As this matter is now before the Court, and a decision has just been rendered, I think Councils had better wait.

Mr. MORGAN—I rise for information. Section 3 deals with the charges against Officials shall make provisions by ordinance for making charges and trying the same. I do not think a resolution is sufficient, as the act requires an ordinance.

Mr. BARTON—I have just read the ordinance which "provides" for the trial by the Councils, and the City Solicitor to

Mr. McCARTHY moved to refer to the Railroad and Street Committees on the matter.

Mr. LIDDELL called the yeas and nays and they were ordered. Referred.

YEAS—Aiken, Armstrong, Bissell, Brown, Burgwin, Conn, Devlin, Edwards, Friday, Glenn, House, Jones, Kehew, Kaufmann, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McEwen, McCarthy, Phillips, Rees, Rush, Schmidt, Sedley, Shipton, Thompson, Wainwright, Wilson—31.

NAYS—Ahl, Ahlborn, Bewlin, Kirk, Liddell, McMahon, Schmidt, Wainwright, J. S., White —9.

Mr. McCARTHY then moved that the ordinance be considered, read the third time and passed finally.

The yeas and nays were called and resulted: Yeas 32, nays 7. Messrs. Ahl, Bewlin, Liddell, McMahon, Wainwright, S. J., and White voting in the negative.

Mr. BURGWIN called attention of Council to the fact that the special meetings of Council were not always in the manner required by the rules, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to issue no notice for meeting of Council, except as provided by the thirtieth rule of Council, after it has been amended, and that the Messenger be instructed to serve no notice for meetings of the Council issued by the Clerk.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. EDWARDS called up the Pleasant Valley Railway matter, which had been laying on the table for some time, and had been previously published. The ordinance was passed finally.

The action of Common Council with regard to the toll gate of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike Company's toll house was concurred in.

NEW BUSINESS.

An ordinance appointing a viewer on the opening of Forbes street was passed under a suspension of the rules.

A motion to adjourn was voted down.

Mr. BROWN presented a petition relative to sawings. Referred to the Street Committee.

Also a petition relative to cattle broker's license. Referred.

Mr. McEWEN, a petition for the grading and paving of Peach alley. Referred.

Mr. KIRK, read the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of Councils be instructed to furnish copy of all matters required to be published by the Councils to the publishers of the same within two days after the passage of the same, and the words "reasonable time" were substituted for the words "two days," and the resolution passed.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. A. TOMLINSON.....*President.*
H. McMASTER.....*Clerk.*

The CLERK called the roll, when the following members answered as present: Messrs. Arthurs, Alberti, Bailey, Barton, Batchelor, Beckman, Beymer, Black, Booth, Bradley, Cameron, Carroll, Caskey, Chalmers, Creegan, Dumm, Diamond, Dietrich, Duff, Edwards, Faxon, Fleming, D. L., Fleming, John, Fulton, Gazzam, Hare, Hahn, Jones, Kennard, Lyons, Mattern, Mitchell, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morgan, Moseley, McCoy, McKelvy, Negley, Neeley, Pearson, Pentland, Pender, Preston, Schleiter, Schneider, Seibert, Shidle, Shoeb, Sims, Smeltzer, Snodgrass, Verner, Wallace and Tomlinson, President.

The minutes of the three previous meetings were read and approved.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE CITY TREASURER.

Mr. BARTON stated that as this was a special meeting, called for the purpose of considering certain charges against the City Treasurer, he would proceed to read the section of the charter under which these charges were made, and the section of the ordinance relating to the mode of trial. Section 3 of the twenty-sixth section of the consolidation act, (City Digest, p. 95,) as follows:

"Whenever any city officer or member of Councils may be charged with any offense which, in the opinion of at least three members of Councils, justifies his dismissal from office, charges may be preferred against him which shall specify the offense with reasonable and the time and place when and where committed, and shall be signed by at least three members of Councils. When said charges have been presented to Councils, they may by resolution, passed by a majority of each branch, direct the trial thereof. If a trial is ordered, it shall be the duty of the President of Councils each to appoint one member of his Council as trier, and notify the person against whom the charges have been preferred of the action of Councils, and at the same time furnish him with an attested copy of the charges, and require him within three days after said notice, to chose a third trier, who shall also be a member of one of the Councils; and if he neglect to select such person and notify one of the Presidents of Councils of the same within the time limited, it shall be the duty of the Presidents of Councils to appoint a third person as trier."

THE CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

Mr. BARTON then proceeded to read the charges, as follows:

To the Honorable, the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania:

The undersigned members of your honorable body respectfully represent that they are advised and believe and expressly charge that A. J. Cochran, treasurer of said city, has committed a misdemeanor in office, which in your opinion justify his dismissal from office. And we do, therefore, as members of said city and members of said Councils, as directed by the city ordinances relating to city offenses, passed March 29, 1869, present and prefer the following specifications of the offenses of which he is guilty, and the time and place when and where committed.

First. In this, that he said A. J. Cochran, Treasurer of the City of Pittsburgh, within the City of Pittsburgh, and with one year last past, has violated the provisions of section the second and sixty-third sections of the act of the General Assembly of this Common wealth, passed March 31, 1860, entitled "An act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth," and has and did enter into a contract, understanding of agreement with certain banks, corporations, individuals, or associations of individuals, whereby he was to and did derive benefit, gain and advantage from the deposit ing with the said banks, corporations, individuals or associations of individuals, certain public money of said city of Pittsburgh, then under his official custody and control as Treasurer of said city, and particularly with the "Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh," its officers and directors; "The Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh," its officers and directors; and "The National Trust Company of Pittsburgh," its officers and directors.

Second. In this, that the said A. J. Cochran, Treasurer, has discovered and refused to obey carrying into effect and avoiding by the provisions of an ordinance of said city, passed the 7th day of February, A. D. 1870, entitled "An ordinance to provide for the safekeeping and the custody of the funds of the city," and has failed, neglected and refused to place and deposit the funds of said city in the "Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh," "The Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh," and "The National Trust Company of Pittsburgh," a large sum of money, to-wit: over the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, the money of said city, in his official custody, at the time of the passage of said ordinance, and which has since that time come into his official custody, the said sum being the proceeds of the public sale of the Connellsville Railroad, all of which he has failed to place and deposit in the banks and depositories specified in the ordinance aforesaid.

[Signed]

THOMAS S. MITCHELL, Member of C. C., 17th ward.
O. J. KELLY, 5th ward.
E. PRESTON, C. C., 6th ward.
S. MORROW, S. C., 6th ward.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BARTON then submitted the following resolutions, in connection with the charges just read:

Resolved, That A. J. Cochran, Treasurer of the City of Pittsburgh, be placed upon trial upon the charges this day presented against him, and signed by Thomas S. Mitchell and McGann, B. Preston and S. Morrow, members of the Councils of said city, and that said trial be proceeded with at the earliest practicable day, as directed by section 3 of the ordinance of said city, passed March 29, 1869, relating to duty of officers.

Resolved, That the Allegheny Wharf would respectfully report that it has become their painful duty to inform you that their Wharfmaster, Robert A. Hill, has not properly attended to his duty since the present Committee was appointed. He has been spending his time in dissipation, and has rarely been seen upon the wharf for two months, and has not made the monthly returns or paid the receipts of the office into the City Treasury—as required by law—during the present year. We have made various attempts to get him to attend to his duties, and in his boyish way settle with the city, but were put off from time to time until we could permit it no longer, and were collecting testimony to proceed against him when he became alarmed and fled from the city, and has not since been heard from, the office during the meantime being closed and no person to collect the wharfage. This matter requires immediate attention on the part of Councils, and we recommend the adoption of the following resolutions in accordance with the advice of the city attorney:

Resolved, That the Allegheny Wharfmaster, Robert A. Hill, be dismissed from the service of the city, and the office declared vacant.

Resolved, That the City Controller and Attorney be instructed to notify the sureties of Robert A. Hill of his defalcation and collect the amount due to the city.

Resolved, That the Councils meet in joint session this day to elect a Wharfmaster of the Allegheny wharf.

We hope that Councils will be particular in the selection of the officer, and select an honest, temperate, able-bodied man, as it requires an active man for this position, and also one acquainted with the boatmen and persons doing business at the wharf, and the duties of the office.

THE POINT.

There is another matter that requires the immediate attention of Councils. The Point at the junction of the rivers has been used as a dumping ground for dirt from cellars and street excavations and the *debris* of the city. This has been permitted to go on until it has encroached on the rivers and wharves, and about three acres of ground has been made. Your committee have been told by parties emptying into the rivers, as it has been seriously interfering with the navigation of the same, since the dirt has been dumped on the ground previously formed, and it now becoming too deep for our purposes, it will have to be removed at the expense of the city; the time has now arrived when the public must decide action and either stop the placing of material there or resolve on using it for some definite purpose, and establish grades and fill accordingly.

Your committee are of the opinion that it can only be used for a park, and that for very little expense it could be made one of the ornaments to the city. To bring the matter properly before your honorable bodies, we have drawn the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the ground at the point outside of Water street and Duquesne way, between the rivers, be set apart for Park purposes.

Resolved, That a standing committee of two from the Select and three from the Common Council be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the improvement, and in conjunction with the City Engineer, to locate the boundaries and establish the grade and report their action to Councils, with an ordinance providing for the same.

We recommend the election of Mr. Montgomery as Wharfmaster.

MINORITY REPORT.

The above report was signed by the committee.

A minority report was signed by Messrs. Kirk and Littell, and read as follows:

"We dissent from the recommendation of the committee of Standish Montgomery for the reasons stated in the report, viz: That it requires an active able-bodied man, and one acquainted with the men and business of the wharf."

The reports were accepted.

Mr. McCARTHY said that he saw the Wharfmaster present and would like to know further what the charges were against him, as, if the charges were so serious as had been represented he did not think that the Wharfmaster would be likely to be present.

Mr. KIRK explained the matter at some length, giving the authority for the charges made in the report, after which the resolutions in regard to the Wharfmaster were passed by a majority one of two dissenting votes.

Mr. MURDOCH thought that this was no place for a park where the cinders were dropping in from the city mills.

Mr. MORROW said the filling in at the point would throw the water to the Allegheny side. He would favor the appointment of a committee to take charge of the ground with a view of doing something about the filling in. With the exception of the park matter, he would vote for it. He would move to amend the resolution by striking out all referring to park, and inserting "that it shall be used for city purposes."

Mr. PHILLIPS thought that the matter could be settled by striking out that part relating to the park.

Mr. HERRON moved that the subject be referred to a special committee of three, to act in connection with the City Engineer.

Mr. HARTMAN moved that the amendment be laid on the table. On a division the amendments were laid on the table.

The question recurred on the adoption of the original resolution in the report.

Mr. HERRON asked to make an explanation. His object in making the motion he did was that some tangible action might be taken and resolution made.

The question was put on the original resolution and it was adopted.

THE ROAD COMMITTEE.

Mr. E. P. JONES presented the report of the Committee on Roads, which was accepted.

Accompanying the report was the petition of Daniel Duffy, deceased, requesting the payment of a bill of $1,40 for the grading of Mahon street. Mr. JONES suggested that the bill was a case that should be considered, as Mr. Duffy had been placed by this work in an embarrassed condition financially.

A motion that Mr. Duffey be paid out of the contingent fund was adopted.

COMMITTEE REPORT—THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Mr. MORROW presented the report of the Committee on Riverside and Monongahela wharf, in regard to the erection of depot buildings, and the construction of tracks by the Connellsville Railroad, a report of which has been previously published.

Mr. ISAAC JONES said that in 1848 when the Pennsylvania Railroad asked a similar privilege the Court decided that Council had no authority to grant the way of a street or a sidewalk in that manner. The matter should be referred to the City Solicitor.

Mr. BURGWIN thought railroads had the right to build their track where the public had the right of way. If there were any loss the company would be the losers and they would not be liable to rush into it hastily. The Councils should give the Connellsville Railroad all the benefits possible.

Mr. PHILLIPS said the ordinance limited the time. He would move that the limiting time be stricken out.

Mr. KIRK would like to see some plan of this changes, and know whether it would not in any way obstruct the river.

Mr. HOUSE said the model was before the Committee, and the Committee was satisfied that the wharf would not be in any way obstructed.

Mr. MORROW was opposed to striking out the clause limiting the time to ten years if there was any advantage at the expiration of ten years, let them have it.

Mr. PHILLIPS said the Company were about to build a depot in the vicinity of Fort McGann, B. Preston and S. Morrow, members of the Councils of said city, and that said trial be proceeded with at the earliest practicable day, as directed by section 3 of the ordinance of said city, passed March 29, 1869, relating to duty of officers.

Resolved, That Hon. Jared M. Brush, Mayor of said city, be, and he is hereby directed, from time to time; and as often as required by the City Solicitor, to issue subpœnas and the usual forgoing resolution, to issue subpœnas and compulsory process for the attendance of witnesses, and the production of books and papers before said triers.

Resolved, That during the pendency of said trial the said A. J. Cochran be, and he is hereby suspended from office and the appointment of the City Treasurer, and that Samuel Allinder, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed and appointed to take charge of the office of said City Treasurer, and discharge the duties of the same.

Resolved, That the City Controller be directed at once to give notice to "The Allegheny National Bank," "The Iron City National Bank," "The National Trust Company," and all other banks or depositories in the city, and then in their custody or control any money of said city, that the moneys now in deposit in said banks or depositories to the credit of A. J. Cochran, be the funds of said city, and not to pay the same except upon check drawn by the City Treasurer and countersigned by the City Controller, as required by the ordinance of said banks do not agree to or do not comply with said notice, that the City Solicitor be directed to proceed against them, if there be any cause for an injunction to restrain said banks or depositories from paying over said moneys to any individual check, draft or order of said A. J. Cochran.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. BARTON—I move the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. HARE—As this matter is now before the Court, and a decision has just been rendered, I think Councils had better wait.

Mr. MORGAN—I rise for information. Section 3 deals with the charges against Officials shall make provisions by ordinance for making charges and trying the same. I do not think a resolution is sufficient, as the act requires an ordinance.

Mr. BARTON—I have just read the ordinance which "provides" for the trial by the Councils, and the City Solicitor to

Mr. McCARTHY moved to refer to the Railroad and Street Committees on the matter.

Mr. LIDDELL called the yeas and nays and they were ordered. Referred.

YEAS—Aiken, Armstrong, Bissell, Brown, Burgwin, Conn, Devlin, Edwards, Friday, Glenn, House, Jones, Kehew, Kaufmann, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McEwen, McCarthy, Phillips, Rees, Rush, Schmidt, Sedley, Shipton, Thompson, Wainwright, Z. Wilson—33.

NAYS—Ahl, Ahlborn, Bewlin, Kirk, Liddell, McMahon, Schmidt, Wainwright, J. S., White —9.

Mr. McCARTHY then moved that the ordinance be considered, read the third time and passed finally.

The yeas and nays were called and resulted: Yeas 32, nays 7. Messrs. Ahl, Bewlin, Liddell, McMahon, Wainwright, S. J., and White voting in the negative.

Mr. BURGWIN called attention of Council to the fact that the special meetings of Council were not always in the manner required by the rules, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to issue no notice for meeting of Council, except as provided by the thirtieth rule of Council, after it has been amended, and that the Messenger be instructed to serve no notice for meetings of the Council issued by the Clerk.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. EDWARDS called up the Pleasant Valley Railway matter, which had been laying on the table for some time, and had been previously published. The ordinance was passed finally.

The action of Common Council with regard to the toll gate of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike Company's toll house was concurred in.

NEW BUSINESS.

An ordinance appointing a viewer on the opening of Forbes street was passed under a suspension of the rules.

A motion to adjourn was voted down.

Mr. BROWN presented a petition relative to sawings. Referred to the Street Committee.

Also a petition relative to cattle broker's license. Referred.

Mr. McEWEN, a petition for the grading and paving of Peach alley. Referred.

Mr. KIRK, read the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of Councils be instructed to furnish copy of all matters required to be published by the Councils to the publishers of the same within two days after the passage of the same, and the words "reasonable time" were substituted for the words "two days," and the resolution passed.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. A. TOMLINSON.....*President.*
H. McMASTER.....*Clerk.*

The CLERK called the roll, when the following members answered as present: Messrs. Arthurs, Alberti, Bailey, Barton, Batchelor, Beckman, Beymer, Black, Booth, Bradley, Cameron, Carroll, Caskey, Chalmers, Creegan, Dumm, Diamond, Dietrich, Duff, Edwards, Faxon, Fleming, D. L., Fleming, John, Fulton, Gazzam, Hare, Hahn, Jones, Kennard, Lyons, Mattern, Mitchell, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morgan, Moseley, McCoy, McKelvy, Negley, Neeley, Pearson, Pentland, Pender, Preston, Schleiter, Schneider, Seibert, Shidle, Shoeb, Sims, Smeltzer, Snodgrass, Verner, Wallace and Tomlinson, President.

The minutes of the three previous meetings were read and approved.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE CITY TREASURER.

Mr. BARTON stated that as this was a special meeting, called for the purpose of considering certain charges against the City Treasurer, he would proceed to read the section of the charter under which these charges were made, and the section of the ordinance relating to the mode of trial. Section 3 of the twenty-sixth section of the consolidation act, (City Digest, p. 95,) as follows:

"Whenever any city officer or member of Councils may be charged with any offense which, in the opinion of at least three members of Councils, justifies his dismissal from office, charges may be preferred against him which shall specify the offense with reasonable and the time and place when and where committed, and shall be signed by at least three members of Councils. When said charges have been presented to Councils, they may by resolution, passed by a majority of each branch, direct the trial thereof. If a trial is ordered, it shall be the duty of the President of Councils each to appoint one member of his Council as trier, and notify the person against whom the charges have been preferred of the action of Councils, and at the same time furnish him with an attested copy of the charges, and require him within three days after said notice, to chose a third trier, who shall also be a member of one of the Councils; and if he neglect to select such person and